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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Six Weapons Loom as Outlaws

China Asks League Assembly

Spain Bursts 'Human' Bubble

Chamber Votes for Suffrage

Citroen Party Is at Peiping

Lincoln Penny's Inspired Face

HOPE grows at Geneva that whether or not there is actual reduction of armies and navies at this time, it may be possible, through force of common feeling among the nations, to eliminate or greatly limit these most barbaric instruments of warfare:

Bombing aircraft,
Poison gases,
Heavy long-range artillery,
Tanks,
Submarines,
Super-dreadnoughts.

As the declaration of views by nations proceeds, France is seen as leading one school that would separate politics from disarmament, while the English-speaking nations, Germany and Italy maintain that only political understandings will make disarmament a complete success. The first group is on the defensive, demanding arms in the name of security; the second group urges that it is not individual national security that is the objective, but general security against war. Denmark's Foreign Minister sketches the broad field of agreement over arms, saying of it a wonderful thing—that it is already attained.

* * *

¶ China makes formal demand at Geneva that the League of Nations Council call the Assembly into session. China demands its right to plead its cause in the Sino-Japanese conflict before the full family of nations as represented in the League. The smaller powers are intensely aroused. They claim the larger powers are dilatory in taking proper League action against a large power like Japan. Thus the small powers stand with China in its demand. They want convening of the Assembly and something else which they regard as a sacred right—that the little fellow shall have his loud say.

* * *

¶ Spain shows at the Disarmament Conference how huskily republican it has become. Delegate Zulueta reverses all monarchical ideas in pleading for abolition of aggressive arms, control of arms manufacture, and Germany's right to the position Bruening demanded. Neatly he pricks the bubble of those who would be content with merely "humanizing" war. In practice, he points out, belligerents cannot accept anything that gets in the way of military operations—and humanizing always does.

* * *

¶ France's Chamber of Deputies grants women the right to vote in Parliamentary elections by 319 to 1. Twice before the Chamber has passed such a bill and twice the Senate has defeated it. This time female suffrage is made part of the general electoral statute. Hence excited women are indulging strong hope—almost expectation of success.

* * *

¶ With Japan as with other nations appropriations speak louder than words. The Tokyo Government reiterates its hopes for early termination of the unannounced war, while the Privy Council approves the appropriation of 34,000,000 yen for military expenditures in China. Japan considers sending missions to Washington, London, and Paris to explain something—its point of view.

* * *

¶ Peiping welcomes the French Citroen expedition. Chinese officials and Japanese diplomats forget differences in congratulating Georges Marie Haardt upon completing the 13,500-mile overland journey from Beirut in caterpillar tractors. During 10 months of hardships the party braved the heat of Persia and India, the Himalayas, Kashmir floods, the extreme cold of China and political and military disorders. They served valuable geographic, geological and ethnological purposes with observations and talking movies. They followed the centuries-old caravan routes threaded by Marco Polo and bring out stories more astonishing even than his—which made listeners of his times brand him as the finest fabricator of all time.

* * *

¶ Every American with a penny in his pocket should feel moved to celebrate the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. Thousands of persons have doubtless wondered about the origin of the likeness appearing on the Lincoln penny. Victor David Brenner, the sculptor, produced it, but where did he find his inspiration? He once explained this point to the writer. He wanted a cheerful face to put on the penny because it would be most often in the hand of a child. But all the mature pictures, taken in Civil War time, were inexpressibly serious and gloomy. He studied every known likeness of Lincoln, then went into seclusion with his clay. He made for lasting perpetuation on the penny in the child's hand the compassionate, almost-smiling face that rose before him out of his own devotion. One man, it is easy to believe, would have blessed him for that—Abraham Lincoln.

Bill to Loosen Gold Credit Already Stimulates Trade

Quick Action Expected on Revised Glass Measure by Senate and House in Move to Broaden Federal Reserve Basis for Loans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Once more gold has come into the center of the domestic legislative picture, as it has been all the time in the center of international relations and trade developments.

The new Glass-Steagall bill introduced yesterday in Congress is expected to loosen credit by broadening Federal Reserve provisions so as to add $850,000,000 worth of free gold to the country's reserves. By freeing this gold it is expected to check further bank suspensions within the Federal Reserve System.

The gold thus taken from the "sterile side" of the ledger will be made the basis for additional credit, if needed, and possibly for an expansion of money, though Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, sponsor of the movement in the upper house, specifically states that the bill "is not intended nor will it be used for excessive inflation of the currency."

While gold liberation is the foundation of the new Hoover reconstruction measure, which sent the New York Stock Market up to a spectacular recovery yesterday, it continues to play a major rôle in the affairs of international trade in many instances vitally affecting the United States.

France continues to withdraw gold from the United States, Japan continues to send gold to the United States; Germany is striving with all its power to retain the gold it possesses, while within the week Ecuador has gone off the gold standard, making nearly a score of nations following suit since England took the lead.

The Glass-Steagall bill is intended primarily to give new authority to the Federal Reserve Board to broaden credit facilities in the present emergency, and gold enters the picture only indirectly as the basic medium through which national and international fiscal policies are effected.

However, it has long been argued by European, and some American, economists that the United States should make further use of its vast gold reserves by supporting a larger amount of credit. The new Glass bill makes such a development a possibility, though all authorities

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

TARIFF AFFECTS HALF U. S. GOODS SENT TO BRITAIN

MacDonald Plan Taxes Machinery, Petroleum, Fruit, and Others

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's general 10 per cent ad valorem tariff, of which full particulars were made public for the first time today, affects roughly 50 per cent of imports annually into Britain from the United States.

American trade concerned includes £9,000,000 worth of machinery, £7,000,000 in petroleum products other than gasoline, £5,000,000 in lard, £4,000,000 in fresh fruit, including oranges and apples, £2,500,000 in copper, £2,000,000 in leather, £1,000,000 in flour, £1,000,000 in nonferrous metals, £500,000 in canned fruit and vegetables, and £250,000 in tinned meat.

Of these items nonferrous metals, flour and fruit are expected to be the chief sufferers since in them alone among the major articles brought under the new tax is there any considerable competition with British dominion produce, which is to be admitted free.

British farmers are dissatisfied with the extent of the protection provided for them. Right Wing Conservatives find exemptions to the new general 10 per cent tariff excessive. Free trade Liberals and Labor also are hostile, but the main body of government supporters remains unbroken and passage by an overwhelming majority, of measures to give effect to the scheme, is regarded as assured.

Living Cost Drops 15 Per Cent in Two Years, Bureau Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The cost of living in the United States declined 15 per cent in the two years from December, 1929, to December, 1931, yet it is still about 45 per cent higher than before the war, according to compilations of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Food fell more than any other item, 28 per cent. Rents fell 10 per cent during this two-year period and the cost of fuel and light only 6 per cent. As compared with the average level of retail prices in 1913, house furnishings and fuel and light are about two-thirds higher, rents and clothing about one-third higher, and food only about 15 per cent higher.

The 15 per cent drop in the retail price level in the last two years is contrasted with a drop of 30 per cent in the wholesale price level during that period. This trend is customary in periods of falling prices, it is said, inasmuch as many of the goods sold at retail today were purchased at wholesale some time ago.

Bureau figures show that from June, 1929, to June, 1931, the cost of living in Canada, Germany, Italy and Great Britain declined in about the same degree as in the United States, while in France it rose slightly.

The decline in the cost of living in Boston lagged slightly in all items behind the decline for the United States as a whole.

FEDERAL AID PLANS OPPOSED BY FERRIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Opposition to federal unemployment relief, particularly the La Follette-Costigan bill, was voiced by Mr. C. G. Ferris, executive vice-president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, in a communication sent this week to the Illinois delegation in Congress.

"There is no necessity for the Federal Government to adopt the policy of the La Follette-Costigan bill," the statement said. "In our judgment the states and local communities are able, even under these trying conditions, to largely handle their own programs."

WOMEN DRAFT PLANS FOR NEW ECONOMIC BODY

National Group to Help Recovery and to Give 1,000,000 Men Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The first steps toward establishing a national women's economic council were taken in New York City yesterday when 25 leaders in women's organizations met upon invitation of the International Economic Bureau and authorized the appointment of a committee to draft plans for a permanent group.

A general educational campaign is to be undertaken by the council supplementing and coördinating work now being done by individual organizations along two general lines, the development of confidence in the financial structure as represented by President Hoover's appeal for the rehabilitation of business and the effort to reëmploy 1,000,000 people under the plans developed by the Association of National Advertisers resulting in the participation of the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, and the American Legion Woman's Auxiliary.

The draft for the organization calls for four committees, campaign, education, fact-registration and fact-finding working in 187 community business areas. In each of these areas clustered around transportation, distribution, financial and newspaper centers it is proposed to reach the community with knowledge of its needs as represented in individual wage-earning and dollar-spending. In each of 10,800 communities it is intended to approach women as citizens, voters, taxpayers, part of the structure of business, and factors in community living.

The women at the meeting pledged their aid to the American Legion campaign, opening on Feb. 15. Mr. Carl Byoir, head of the campaign, explained that already 15,000 employees have been put back at work, prior to the actual opening date, and that it is hoped to reëmploy 1,000,000 persons, either by appeal to regular employers or to blocks of citizens, the residents of each block making themselves responsible for sufficient hours of work for one person each week.

The committee working on formation of the council will have before it facts assembled during an intensive study by Mrs. Esther T. Fox. Miss Emily Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, who presided at the luncheon, is chairman of the continuing committee and has asked to serve as co-chairman Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League.

Greco-Bulgarian Case in 'Court'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12—Hearings started today before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the highly complicated case between Greece and Bulgaria concerning reparations payments, on which differences of opinion arose as a result of the Hoover moratorium.

Under the terms of the peace treaties Greece acquired a lien on part of the Bulgarian reparations while Bulgaria has the right to certain payments from Greece arising out of the transfer of territory and the liquidation of property of Bulgarians who migrated from these ceded regions.

When the Hoover moratorium came into force Bulgaria informed Greece it had suspended its reparations payments. Therefore Greece declared it would cease payments under the reciprocal emigration agreement.

Bulgaria, however, held that the two claims are of entirely different nature and cannot therefore be set off against each other. A temporary agreement was reached last fall under which both classes of payments were suspended, pending the World Court's decision.

VOTE OF WOMEN WINS IN FRENCH CHAMBER, 319-1

Senate Must Also Ratify Move—Parliamentary Campaign Opened

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 12—The Chamber of Deputies today granted women the right to vote in Parliamentary elections by a ballot of 319 to 1. This is the third time the Chamber has approved woman suffrage, similar measures having been voted in 1925 and 1929, but the Senate in both instances has prevented the bill from becoming law.

Only a few minutes before the suffrage vote was taken the first big gun of the impending parliamentary electoral campaign was fired when M. Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister and now leader of the opposition, after the Chamber had sat for more than 24 hours without recesses for meals or sleep, led the entire Left half of the Assembly from the hall.

By this move he put upon the deputies of the Right the sole responsibility for the new electoral law, which does away with the second ballot in parliamentary elections and declares elected any candidate receiving the largest number of votes. The proposal to grant votes to women was passed as an amendment to this law and consequently was not voted on by groups of the Left.

Strenuous Debate Ended

With adoption of the new electoral statute one of the most strenuous debates the Chamber has seen for years comes to an end. Since early in December the Socialists have employed every obstructive measure known to parliamentary procedure to prevent this bill from coming to vote.

Just before Christmas it looked as if they had succeeded in burying the project but with resumption of sessions after the holiday, M. Georges Mandel, deputy from Gironde, revived the scheme and it is due largely to his persistence that it has been brought to a successful conclusion.

Abandonment of the second ballot is certain to have an important effect on the results of the parliamentary election next April or May. Hitherto, the Socialists and Radicals, who are the leading parties of the opposition, have found it advantageous each to nominate a candidate in every constituency and if neither is elected on the first ballot to pool their votes on the second ballot for whichever obtained the greater number at the first trial.

Join in Opposition

A large proportion of the Socialist Deputies now in the Chamber have been elected in this way and it is not surprising that Socialists were determined to defeat the measure, or rather to prevent it from being voted on.

Shortly after midnight it became apparent that majority groups were determined to force the bill through and opposition parties had practically exhausted means of obstruction. M. Herriot, who acted as tactical leader for the Opposition, saw that the cause was lost and at 11 this morning delivered one of his greatest speeches to a Chamber worn out by a strenuous night session, which few dared to leave, because ballots were being taken almost every hour and each Deputy was required to register his own vote.

Increased Income Tax Agreed on By House Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to increase the income tax, both on individuals and corporations, and to levy a gift tax, as part of the program of raising additional revenues to meet the deficit. This was announced today by Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, at the conclusion of further consideration of the tax measure.

The committee decided to recall to the stand Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, next Tuesday, and to ask him to make proposals for additional taxation in view of his testimony this week that the deficit had increased since the Treasury estimates were originally submitted. The increased deficit which must be met by additional taxation amounts he set roughly at $455,000,000.

Mr. Crisp stated that the Treasury and Commerce Departments are coöperating with the committee in drawing up plans for a selective manufacturers' sales tax prorated in accordance with the amount of their sales. It had previously been stated that this tax would take the form of a general tax on manufacturers. The new information is that this tax will be levied only on special groups of manufacturers. It was a manufacturers' sales tax on a selective basis that was originally advocated by Mr. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania.

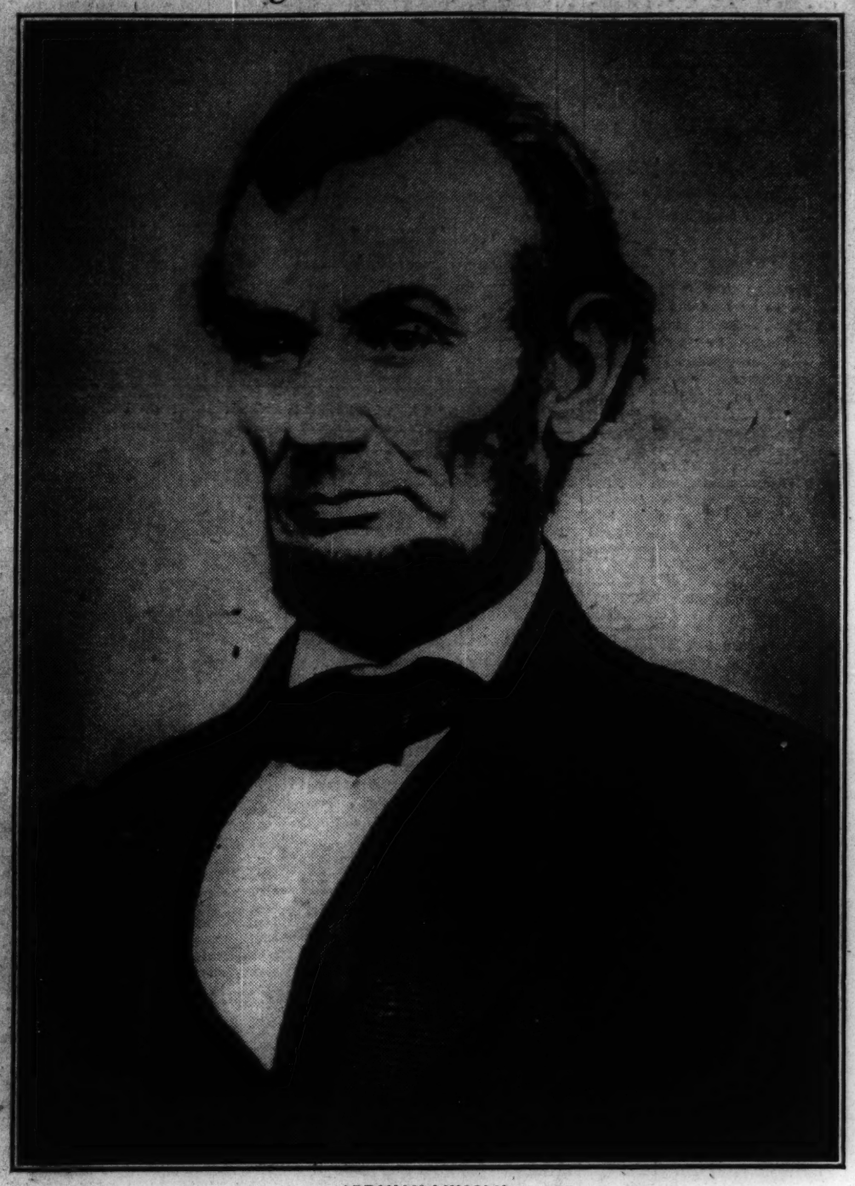
Children Honor Lincoln In His Native Town

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12 (AP)—The pages of history were turned back to antebellum days today as Hodgenville school children depicted the early life of Abraham Lincoln.

The pageant, enacted at the birthplace of Lincoln here, was the main event on this little town's celebration of the great Emancipator's anniversary.

After the pageant, local patriotic organizations laid wreaths of flowers at the statue of Lincoln here and at the cabin door of the Lincoln memorial building.

When He Forged the Link That Saved a Nation



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Reproduction of Tintype Found in a Littleton (Mass.) Attic and Believed Taken in Philadelphia at About the Time He Freed the Slaves.

LINCOLN IN 1863 SEEN IN TINTYPE FOUND IN ATTIC

Picture Gives Rise to Idea That He Liked to Sit for His Photograph

A hitherto unpublished tintype of Abraham Lincoln has been discovered in the attic of a Littleton (Mass.) woman's house by Mr. Frank Priest, collector of antiques.

Around the old tintype has arisen a theory that Lincoln loved to sit for photographs. According to Mr. Edward C. Johnson of Boston, a friend of Mr. Priest, Lincoln frequently dropped into out-of-the-way studios to have his picture taken, and the tintype seems to bear out this statement.

The legend on the reverse side of the tintype reveals that it was taken by a cousin of the Littleton woman, Mr. Trask, who had a studio in Philadelphia during the Civil War. Lincoln dropped into the studio one day in 1863, it is believed, and spent 15 minutes being photographed.

The theory that Lincoln liked to sit for his photograph has further support in the story told by Mr. David Butterfield, an old Boston photographer. Mr. Butterfield went to Washington in 1864 to photograph Lincoln. He spent two hours taking eight "wet-wash" prints and he said that Lincoln was very patient during the sitting.

The newly discovered tintype was taken during one of the most difficult periods of Lincoln's career, if the date of the photograph has been calculated accurately. It was during 1863 that he signed the draft bill which brought on added cares. It was on Jan. 1, 1863, that he signed the proclamation freeing the slaves.

Crowds Block Rescue Work In Shanghai's 4-Hour Truce

Rush to Retrieve Belongings in Shattered Homes Impedes Work of Trucks—Ministers of Powers Arrive to Help Work of Negotiating Peace

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb 12—The truce arranged between 8 a. m. and noon today was marred by alleged firing by the Chinese and by charges from both sides that the other had contravened the agreement The situation was rendered the more difficult from the fact that thousands of panicky Chinese refugees, living in the International Settlement erroneously believed that an opportunity had been provided to revisit their ruined homes in the Chapei district to bring out their belongings that had been abandoned in the haste of the initial evacuation.

The purpose of the truce had been for foreign volunteers, nurses and stretcher bearers to visit Chapei to bring out trapped refugees and wounded. The foreign volunteers, numbering 26, including Maj. F. Hayley Bell, accompanied the motor-buses and trucks assembled at the scheduled place on the North Szechuen and Jukong roads within the Japanese lines near the Chapei border, but the automobiles were unable to proceed. At every barricade thousands of Chinese refugees assembled rushing into Chapei to visit their abandoned homes and it is impossible to state how many refugees were rescued.

The rush outward was so great, as the time expired, that the foreign troops and volunteers at the barricades were overwhelmed and one post stampeded. A number of wounded Chinese soldiers and a party of women and children were evacuated by the rescuers, who reported that Chapei was in a state of indescribable ruin, with mile after mile of charred and battered buildings, big craters in the streets made by bombardment and aerial bombing, refugees sheltering amid the ruins, streets covered with debris and masonry, acres of property black and gutted by fires.

During an errand of mercy the Chinese fired several times, Japa-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Sino-Japanese Forget Quarrel To Greet Haardt

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, Feb. 12—Amiably ignoring their differences, Chinese officials and Japanese diplomats met at the French legation at noon to join the international welcome to the 30 members of the Citroen-Haardt expedition which today completed its 10 months' arduous journey with seven automobiles from Beirut to Peiping.

The leader of the expedition, M. Georges Marie Haardt, expressing thanks to those who made the journey possible, said: "Notwithstanding the political and military disorders in some countries, the rigors of the climate, the terrible cold of the last lap in China and the extreme heat in Persia, Afghanistan and India, the floods in Kashmir and the difficulty of traversing the Himalayas, we successfully accomplished the purposes of the expedition. We have taken valuable geographic, geological and ethnological observations, as well as talking movies along the caravan route which was famous centuries ago in the Chinese silk trade, connecting Europe and Asia."

Japanese activities on the Chinese coast and Chinese Communist dangers in the interior necessitate a change of plans for the expedition's return journey. It will be impossible to travel altogether by the motor route; therefore, the expedition is sailing to Tientsin on Feb. 25, disembarking at Haiphong, port of Tongking, to resume the motoring via Saigon, Siam, Indo-China, India and Persia to its destination at Beirut—possibly continuing through the Balkans to Paris.

Canada to Learn Why 'Gas' Is So High There in Comparison With U. S. Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 — Investigation of the high price of gasoline to the Canadian consumer will be undertaken by a parliamentary committee, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, announced in the House yesterday, following the moving of a resolution asking for this action by Mr. Thomas F. Donnelly, Liberal member for Willow Bunch, Sask.

The latter quoted gasoline prices in September, 1931, in eight Canadian cities and eight American cities just across the border. When the necessary correction for the difference between the common so-called wine gallon and the imperial gallon had been made, the average of the Canadian cities was 23.3 cents and of the American cities 15½ cents, a difference of 7.8 cents.

Going back a year, the average for the Canadian cities was 25½ cents and for the American cities 21 cents, a difference of only 4½ cents, in 1930.

Mr. Donnelly did not pretend to explain to the House why the American prices had fallen so much further in the year than the Canadian, but it was highly suggestive he thought, that the duty on American gasoline had been increased from one cent a gallon to 2½ during that period, and that a minimum value, or dump duty, had been further imposed which in some cases added another 3½ cents a gallon to the duty, a total of six cents a gallon additional tariff.

He enlarged on the importance of the price of gasoline to the citizens of Canada, especially the primary producer, the farmer and the fisherman, who consume annually more than 600,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Bennett admitted that there had been a good deal of agitation throughout Canada for a reduction in the price of gasoline and that as a result the three largest oil companies had written to him to say that they would welcome an investigation.

"The Government," he said, "will accept the motion exactly in the terms in which it was submitted to the House, and the matter will be referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee."

CHINA SENDS NEW APPEAL TO GENEVA

Action to Reduce Arms Hinges on Settlement of Eastern Conflict

DELAY CRITICIZED BY MINOR POWERS

Spain Joins in Movement to Abolish Weapons of Aggressive Warfare

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 12 — Routine speeches of smaller powers at the General Disarmament Conference were today overshadowed by the demand of the Chinese Government that the Council of the League of Nations call a meeting of the Assembly to consider its charges against Japan.

The News

As nearly every speaker at the conference has recognized, the Sino-Japanese problem and disarmament are closely linked, with successful handling of the former an almost indispensable preliminary to success in the latter.

Its Setting

Therefore, action to call the Assembly—which, however, the Council has not yet decided to do—would give the smaller powers which are intensely aroused at the dilatoriness of the greater states in dealing with the Oriental conflict an opportunity to assert themselves in positive fashion.

Its Significance

While the Chinese indicate plainly in the note to the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, that they wish the Council immediately to convoke the Assembly, the legal position is only that China "refers the dispute to the Assembly." They will withdraw this reference if the Council follows their request with the convocation.

Senor Luis de Zulueta of Spain added further to a series of positive proposals for disarmament. These include abolition of all aggressive arms, land, sea and air alike, limitation of war stocks and control of commerce and manufacture in armaments, and explicit legal application of the disarmament convention capable of providing Germany with the legal position of equality which Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor, demanded.

Humanized War Impossible

Spain's proposals reflect the new era of the Republic, reversing the pro-French policy of the monarchy and insisting upon radical peace measures. In discussing abolition of aggressive arms Señor Zulueta neatly pricked the bubble of those conservative states which advocate humanizing war.

In practice he said belligerents would never accept any humanizing scheme which hindered their military operations. Abolition, therefore, is the only means of dealing with offensive arms.

The Spaniard with equal terseness exposed the weakness of the French plan for an armed League, saying the prime necessity of peace is respect of existing obligations and it is useless to endow the League with a material force if the nations refuse to exert the moral force necessary for its application. His remark was taken to apply equally to France and Britain in their attitude toward the Far Eastern conflict.

Danish Position Outlined

Dr. Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark, ably exerting the function which neutrals fulfill at Geneva, sketched the field of agreement already manifest by the spokesmen of the great powers. Unity on broad lines, he said, appears already attained regarding prohibition of specifically offensive arms, appreciable reduction of military expenditure, and institution of effective control.

Such achievements, he maintained, would themselves constitute a very considerable advance in the direction of security and moral disarmament. While sympathetic to the idea of a powerful peace organization, Dr. Munch objected to the French proposal of internationalizing armies. He regarded the prohibition of weapons a better guarantee of security than their multiplication under whatever control. However, he inclined toward a world air force, but again stressed the necessity of agreement between nations before any sanctions whatever can become valid.

Benes Defends Guarantees

Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia spoke as the most liberal of the French satellites and attempted to avoid demanding the most extreme of security guarantees. Nevertheless, he proclaimed Czechoslovakia's dependence on "regional agreements," which means a system of alliances, and accepted the French armament proposals.

Despite his liberalness, Dr. Benes made the increase of security guarantees a preliminary to reduction of armaments. He separated limitation and reduction into two categories with reduction necessitating sweeping international safeguards. But he did not close the door upon abolition of aggressive arms and with today's other speakers adding strong neutral support to this proposition it appears increasingly practicable.

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SHORT SESSION ABOLISHMENT BEFORE HOUSE

Vote Set for Tuesday When Adoption Considered Almost Certain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The House began consideration today of the Norris "lame-duck" resolution, with a vote set for next Tuesday, and adoption considered almost certain.

Leaders of Congress confidently predict that the basis for the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution will be laid in the next few days. If three-quarters of the states agree to the proposal—and here again little serious objection is seen—vital and far-reaching changes in the machinery of American Government will be made, and alleged faults which have existed for over a century will at length be corrected.

The Senate has six times passed the Norris resolution in years past. Each time it has been blocked in the House. Now with a Democratic majority in control of the House, and Republican congressmen, as one spokesman declared, "tired of turning down the proposal," it is felt that passage awaits the measure. It must get a two-thirds majority in the House to go through.

Here are some of the things that the "Twentieth Amendment" will accomplish if it becomes effective:

The new Congress will assemble approximately after election. At present the new Congress does not assemble till 13 months after election.

The new President will take office two months after election.

The short session of Congress will be abolished. This means that the Senate will see the last of its old-time filibusters, and that dilatory tactics can never again be made a formal weapon for defeating legislation.

Furthermore, a provision is inserted in the Constitution setting forth what shall happen if the President-elect should succumb before being inaugurated. This contingency is not provided for in the present Constitution.

The present Constitution does not cover the contingency if neither President nor Vice-President has qualified before the time fixed for the beginning of the term. The new amendment meets these contingencies.

The Constitution at present provides that Congress shall meet in regular session on the first Monday in December, "unless they shall by law appoint a different day." It seems reasonably clear that the framers of the Constitution expected the regular sessions every second year to be composed of the Congress elected in that year, and the two regular sessions to be of approximately the same length.

However, the Continental Congress resolved on Sept. 13, 1788, that March 4, 1789, should be the date of initiating the proceedings under the new Constitution. (The Constitution itself provided that it should become effective whenever ratified by nine of the thirteen original states, and the ninth state had ratified on June 21, 1788). Thus the system of biennial "lame-duck" sessions, from December to March, was initiated.

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Amusements

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Tom. Eve. at 8—IL TROVATORE

SHUBERT MON. EVES.
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THROUGH THE YEARS
With a Brilliant Cast Headed by NATALIE HALL
CHAS. WINNINGER, REGINALD OWEN
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Evgs. $1 to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2.50

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ED WYNN
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THE LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT—LAWRENCE GRAY
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mts. Lincoln's Birthday, Sat.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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A Public Sanford Theatre
WILLIAM POWELL
in
"HIGH PRESSURE"
FEBRUARY 15-16-17

Rules to Govern $50,000,000 Farm Loan Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, today made public the regulations governing the allocation of $50,000,000, to be loaned under provision of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to farmers who cannot obtain crop production credit from other sources.

Loans may be made by representatives of the secretary in all States except Connecticut and Pennsylvania, where state laws make no provision for the taking of crop liens, the security for loans which the act requires.

According to Mr. Hyde's announcement, the amount of each loan will be based on the acreage of specific crops to be planted by the borrower in the spring of 1932 and on the needs of the borrowers for supplies to produce these crops. The maximum loan to any borrower will be $400 and the total of loans to the tenants of any land owner in any one county will be $1600. The interest rate will be 5½ per cent.

Loans will not be made to persons who did not engage in farming in 1931, nor to minors. The money may not be used for the purchase of livestock, the feeding of livestock other than work stock, the purchase of machinery or for payment of taxes, debts or interest on debts.

Any farmer who desires to obtain a loan will make application on a form provided by the Secretary of Agriculture and at the same time will execute a note in the amount of his loan and will give as security a first mortgage on his crop to be produced in 1932. Application blanks and other necessary forms will be sent, as soon as they can be printed, to county seed loan advisory committees, to be set up in each county.

The offices for the making of crop production loans, recently authorized by Congress, will be in Washington, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Spokane and Grand Forks, N. D.

Salesmen Told 1932 Success Lies In 'Giving' Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Trimming the business sails for success in 1932 will mean changing the salesman's attitude from one of "taking" to one of "giving," and the elimination of men who look back upon 1929 rather than forward to 1932.

This was the advice given to sales managers at a conference called here by the Chamber of Commerce, at which Dr. Paul Ivey, sales counselor and author, was the principal speaker.

Some salesmen are already beaten by their fear of conditions, of the possibility of not making a sale, and must either be reeducated or replaced, Dr. Ivey told his audience, advising them to use 1932 as a year in which to build up their staff by the training of personnel and the selection of executives.

Waiting for conditions to improve or for a change in price levels will not bring success in business, he said. The power to buy goods exists in the United States now, just as it did three years ago.

Sales people who are untrained should be educated to deal with current business conditions by sympathetic leadership and the wise application of knowledge, he said. "Show me the man who has the courage, patience, enthusiasm, and I will show you a successful man regardless of whether times are considered above or below normal."

Restaurants

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New York's Superior Italian
RESTAURANT
Featuring Excellence in Food—Known from Coast to Coast . . .
Table d'Hote Luncheons, 85c
Dinner, $1.35
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NEW YORK

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
153 WEST 46TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
Seafood Specialties
Table d'Hote — A la Carte
OPEN SUNDAYS

Skipper's Inn
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LUNCHEON DINNERS
60c 65c and $1.00
Fresh Vegetable Dinner—85c
Special Turkey Dinner every Thursday—$1.00
Sunday Dinner 1 to 8
All Home Cooking

YAMA'S
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Between 54th and 55th Sts.
Luncheon 50c-75c
Dinner $1.00
AFTERNOON TEA
Also a la Carte
Sundays 1 to 8:30

Filling in the Chinks Left by Bare Cupboards

LUNCH TIME IN EMERGENCY RELIEF OF UNION LEAGUE CLUB NO. 2 IN CHICAGO

ADMINISTRATION ACTS TO BLOCK 'DOLE' MEASURE

Senate Majority Favors Relief Plan but House Opposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Administration forces prepared today to continue their determined stand against appropriations for unemployment relief, or a "dole," in the face of violent attacks from what now appears to be a majority in at least the Senate.

The Senate today indefinitely postponed a vote on the measures, adjourning until Monday without any agreement. A last minute effort to secure a definite vote on Monday was made by supporters of the bills, but administration forces defeated the move and the expected vote today is now deferred indefinitely.

With the various relief measures still in the committee stage in the House, the defenders of Mr. Hoover's stand against public charity are far from admitting defeat. Even though one of the various relief bills should pass the Senate it is not considered probable any large appropriation measure could ever get through the thoroughly tax-conscious House.

That body, faced already with the unpleasant task of devising heavy new tax measures, is not disposed kindly toward any measure which would entail larger expenditures of public money. It is more concerned about lightening the tax burden than making it heavier.

The opponents of federal unemployment aid went into the struggle again today somewhat encouraged by the energetic defense put up yesterday by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania. Speaking with unusual intensity and at fighting speed he denounced the whole plan of federal relief as a "false interpretation of the functions of Government" and maintained the work could be better done by local agencies.

His own State, Pennsylvania, he said, is as bad as any and far worse than most as regards unemployment, but he said the State was prepared to meet its own problems and believed it could do so more effectively than could the Government.

"We see no advantage," he declared, "in taking money out of the State one day and putting it back the next." The money all comes from the same source, he argued. It is primarily a question of who is going to administer its expenditure. He held that local administration of relief is far preferable to bureaucratic control from remote Washington.

Due to inevitable red tape, he said he believed, federal participation would only result in slowing up relief work and reducing its effectiveness.

Senator Reed also held it would be unfair to penalize the states which have solved their own problems by making them contribute toward relief in other states which have not exhibited so much ingenuity and energy.

The leading relief measure before the Senate is considered to be the Costigan-La Follette bill providing $375,000,000 for direct federal relief. Other measures seek to avoid the direct feature of this bill by spending money in ways which would be calculated to provide many jobs.

SHIP LINES STOP CUTS

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12 (AP)—Maj. F. W. S. Locke, vice-president of the Nelson Steamship Company, has announced that rival steamship companies in intercoastal traffic have abandoned their rate-slashing policy. He said the agreement will become effective March 1.

Restaurants

W. SOMERVILLE, MASS.

The Grotto
Delicious Home Cooked Food
Open daily, 11:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Bridges and Teas may be arranged.
84 College Avenue Davis Square

NEEDHAM, MASS.

The Tea Tavern
(Built in 1809)
on Great Plain Ave., near the Wellesley line, has three open fires before which you may have served to you a sixty-five cent (65c) luncheon, a fifty-cent (50c) tea, or a one dollar ($1.00) or one dollar fifty ($1.50) dinner. A la carte. Open every day.
Phone Needham 1070

PORTLAND, ME.

MISS BOWMAN, Manager
Cumberland Tea Room
Arcade Balcony, Chapman Building

Picture of Lincoln Delights Ragged Lads in Chicago Club

Youngsters in Unsavory Neighborhood Find Way to Better Things in Good Pictures, Books, Music, Games and Sports

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Didja see Lincoln's picture?" "Didja see Washington with his white horse?" "Didja look at Queen Elizabeth?"

In quick succession the questions popped from olive-skinned, black-haired boys—street urchins—hair rumpled and bushy, clothes buttonless and torn.

A dozen or so of these youngsters had hovered around a visitor to the Union League Boys' Club No. 2 in one of the so-called crime neighborhoods in Chicago. Into this club building, a beehive for boys, swarm daily some 800 of foreign-born parentage, mostly Italians and Poles.

"Didja see the picture of the American flag made by sailors all standing in rows?"

"I'll show it to you," was the cue for a hop, skip, and a jump up the steps with a dozen boy guides who could explain the pictures along the stairways, on the landings, in the game rooms, the club rooms, and library.

Though the interior walls were much like the exterior of brick with plaster showing between, yet some 250 pictures, paintings and engravings of unusual merit, one valued at more than $3000, were hung wherever a picture would go. English court scenes were there, western prairie scenes, and faithful animals so close to a boy's heart.

Before the enormous painting of Washington by Trumbull covering the whole wall back of a davenport, the little group stopped to join with the visitor in praise of the first President. A certain appreciation approaching reverence rose above the tattered sweaters and grimy faces as they told of his coming anniversary and the play they would give in his honor.

A foolish undertaking to put such valuable engravings and paintings in this troubled neighborhood, Mr. E. T. Wilkes, director of the club, was told when the building was first occupied about five years ago. "They'll be demolished before the week is over." But listen to what he says:

"We have not had a single intentional breakage in all this time, a record which has astonished boy club officers in other cities. Next to people, I believe that pictures are one of the greatest influences in a boy's life."

Hungry boys whose home cupboards are bare have been fed at the clubhouse this winter. Starting with only a few about a year ago the number has now reached 135 boys who file into the basement dining room after school for the one regular meal they get a day. This is not an activity of the club but an emergency measure financed by interested people, said Mr. Wilkes.

In one day a whole case of oranges, a bushel of apples, a bunch of bananas besides sandwiches and cocoa and soup are taken care of by the hungry boys. Experimental cakes are donated from a bakery laboratory where expert bakers and chemists are figuring out new recipes for their pastry. In one week the youngsters put away 125 of these de luxe cakes.

After the meal is over, the boy members have scores of activities from which to choose — billiards, wrestling, basketball, swimming, dramatics, orchestra, bands, printing—whatever is to their special liking, each manned by a staff worker to advise and teach.

The Union League Club of Chicago maintains another similar clubhouse in an equally difficult district and is planning a third. The complete membership totals about 4500 boys between the ages of 8 and 18. Although the average business man considers these club buildings an expedient for keeping boys off the street, Mr. Wilkes sees in them an opportunity for character building.

Court Sustains Cannon Demurrer On Technicality

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The District of Columbia Supreme Court today sustained the demurrer of Bishop James Cannon Jr. and his former secretary, Miss Ada Burroughs, to their indictments on charges of violating the Corrupt Practices Act.

The churchman and Miss Burroughs were indicted on charges they had failed to file complete reports of expenditures made in their activities against Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, in the 1928 presidential campaign.

Their demurrer disputed the constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act which requires that such reports be filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

In sustaining the demurrer, the court held it was unnecessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the act, but that the indictment was defective in failing to charge that Miss Burroughs had knowledge of contributions made to the Bishop by Mr. E. C. Jameson, a New York insurance man.

Indians Organize Own Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12—Using their own resources to combat unemployment and need, Indians of the Alleghany reservation of the Seneca nation have organized their own relief work. They are able to help themselves instead of calling for outside aid.

Two community groups have been formed. One has a buzz saw, a gasoline engine and a truck. Members are taken in the truck to the woodlot, where they saw wood for their own use and more to sell. Proceeds from the sale are turned into the treasury of the group to be used for relief. One day each week is devoted to cutting wood for the community treasury.

Mr. Clinton John, Indian chairman of the group, will take the short course for farmers at Cornell University the latter part of this month, after which he will return to the reservation to pass on to the tribe what he learns about modern agriculture.

EUREKA PIPE LINE CO.

Eureka Pipe Line Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit of $211,643 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before profit and loss adjustments, equivalent to $4.23 a share on 50,000 shares, compared with $17,054 or 34 cents a share in 1930. After deducting profit and loss adjustments for the year, net was $205,621, equal to $4.11 a share, compared with $10,676 or 21 cents a share in 1930.

Shanghai Rescue Work Is Hindered

(Continued from Page 1)

nese charging that there were six or seven outbursts including shells, infringing the truce, while the Chinese charged that Japanese plainclothes men attempted to exploit the truce by attacking an outpost.

Despite the difficulties, the relief party bravely continued its task, evacuating possibly 2000 persons. Chinese refugees and visitors to Chapei returned with huge bundles of belongings, while streams of motortrucks poured into the Szechuen road, where the tremendous traffic block made it almost impossible for the Japanese to handle the situation.

Partially Successful

The truce arrangement was only partially successful, resulting in strong Japanese protests, but within a few minutes of the expiration, fighting continued afresh, seven Japanese airplanes taking the air, and tonight there is firing on both sides.

Although hostilities continue to assume no conclusive form, peace negotiations are still in the air. Chinese commercial and financial circles are not yet abandoning hope of a pacific settlement, encouraged by foreign efforts to find a way out.

Local Chinese realize that it is impossible to initiate peace negotiations between Nanking and Tokyo while hostilities progress, therefore they stress the importance of ceasing hostilities as a prerequisite.

The arrival of the American Minister, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, and the French Minister, M. Auguste Wilden, from Nanking, was the signal for fresh representations. These ministers will continue the efforts initiated by the British navy authorities.

Japanese Order All War Planes to Keep Clear of U. S. Section

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Word of the arrival at Shanghai of the American Minister, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, was received at the Department of State today. Mr. Johnson left Nanking yesterday aboard the U. S. S. Simpson and upon arrival in Shanghai is reported to have gone aboard the American flagship.

Strict orders against flying of Japanese planes over the American sector of the International Settlement in Shanghai in such a way as to endanger the lives of Americans have been issued by the Japanese Chief of Staff, according to information received at the Department of State.

These orders were the result of a Japanese airplane dropping a bomb near Markham Road 100 years within the International Settlement and in the American sector, killing at least five persons, all Chinese.

Preceding the dropping of the bomb another Japanese plane using a machine gun fired from over the settlement at Chinese forces beyond it. Later in the day the Japanese Consul-General called upon Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General and explained that the bombing was an accident.

Troop movement reports from Shanghai yesterday advised that Japan was adding to its forces of soldiers and bluejackets, apparently preparing for a new and enlarged assault upon the Chinese. In turn, the Chinese have strengthened their positions in and around Shanghai, and military authorities are quoted as saying that "nothing less than a heavy bombardment can route them without severe losses."

Tokyo Council Approves Huge Appropriation For War Expenses in China

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 12 — The Privy Council committee today approved an appropriation of 34,000,000 yen for military expenditures in China until the end of the current fiscal year. It is understood that the measure covers expenses of both the Yangtse valley and the Manchurian campaigns, chiefly the former. The full council is expected to approve the appropriation on Monday, after which the Emperor's approval will be a mere formality. The extent of the appropriation indicates that considerable reinforcements will be sent to Shanghai and that a campaign of some months is envisaged.

The official spokesman confirmed the reports that the Government is considering a plan to send missions to America, Britain and France to explain the general Japanese point of view in connection with the whole of the Chinese situation. In the event of the missions being sent, Viscount Centaro Kaneko would head the delegation to America, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi that to Britain and Viscount Ishii that to France.

The younger diplomats generally oppose the plan, feeling that Japan has passed the stage of development at which it need send missions abroad, the basic nature of which would really be propaganda. They assert that the statements of the Government here and through the embassies abroad ought to be sufficient. It seems likely, however, that the missions will be sent. Viscount Kaneko has been anxious to head a mission to America ever since the Manchurian incident started.

Official reports for the first time reveal the extent of the fighting which preceded the occupation of Harbin, showing that some 1800 Chinese soldiers had been killed and upward of 2000 wounded. The report says that some of General Ting Chow's regiments of the Chinese Eastern Railway guards had been "virtually annihilated."

Officialdom here is considerably surprised that there is no reaction from abroad regarding yesterday's bombings at Shanghai, in which Japanese planes dropped bombs inside the American sector accidentally.

The situation in north Manchuria is quieting and part of the Japanese troops are withdrawing southward. However, sufficient remain to preserve order until the local organizations are able to assume control.

It appears that Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Heilungkiang leader, has agreed to coöperate with the Japanese, and will be appointed military commander of territories contiguous to the west branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Gen. Hsi Hsia, the pro-Japanese Governor of Kirin, guarding the west branch, while Gen. Chang Hai-peng, pro-Japanese leader in Heilungkiang, will control areas along the Szupingkai-Taonan-Angangchi line.

Gen. Jiro Tamon, Japanese leader in Manchuria, has interviewed Chinese notables at Harbin today regarding formation of local régimes. In this connection Mr. Chang Ching-hui, civil governor of Harbin, is visiting Mukden shortly to confer with leaders there regarding a general Manchurian régime in which Mr. Chang may be awarded the vice-chairmanship.

Hundreds of Japanese refugees are arriving from Shanghai. The War Office is informed that two French infantry companies are leaving Tientsin immediately for Shanghai.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue
Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Tonight's Supper Blue Plate
FRIED CAPE SCALLOPS, Tartar Sauce,
Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

GLASS CREDIT BILL RUSHED UP TO SENATE

Reported Out by Committee—House Expected to Do Likewise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — Acting with unprecedented speed the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today reported out the Glass credit liberalization bill designed to strengthen banks of the nation and stimulate a business revival, which was introduced only yesterday. Minor amendments were added.

At the same time, in the House Banking and Currency Committee, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, appealed to the members to set aside all political thoughts, and give the identic House measure a quick report.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, followed General Dawes and explained proposed amendments in the wording of the original Glass-Steagall bill. With Messrs. Dawes and Meyer before the House committee were Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. E. A. Goldenweiser, director of the statistical division of the Federal Reserve System.

Statements from the House Committee indicate that the bill will be rushed through that body if possible today or tomorrow.

General Dawes told members of the committee that the situation required immediate enactment and that the home constituencies of each congressman present would be benefited.

Hopes to Loose Millions

The major purpose of the new bill is to place on the eligible list for rediscount at Reserve Banks the hundreds of millions of dollars in assets of member banks which are not now acceptable as security for reserve credit.

It is learned here from good sources that a careful checkup has been made of the present assets of member Reserve Banks over the country. This check disclosed, it is said, that only about 90 out of some 8000 Reserve Banks do not now have at least some quantity of eligible paper, on which they could make discounts now if they need it.

While the Senate Committee, under the leadership of Senator Carter Glass, (D.), of Virginia, increased the number of votes on the Reserve Board required to exercise the drastic provisions of the new bill, the House committee heard Mr. Meyer recommend that the number be reduced. The original text requires approval by six members of the board before credit can be advanced on time and demand promissory notes of member banks. Mr. Meyer proposed that this number be reduced to five—a majority—and that only a majority vote should be required throughout.

"Passage of the bill," Mr. Meyer said, "would enable the banks to use their share of the $750,000,000 government securities as security for notes, which would release that much gold. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars in gold would then be held as a surplus revenue, instead of being tied up as security for currency. This situation has been brought entirely by the hoarding of currency. Nine hundred million dollars is the total of eligible paper now held by the Federal Reserve System."

What Text Provides

The gist of the text is embodied in an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act under the heading, Sec. 10 (A) which provides as follows:

"Upon receiving the consent of not less than six members of the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal Reserve Bank may make advances in such amount as the board of directors of such Federal Reserve Bank may determine to groups of five or more independently owned and controlled member banks within its district upon their time or demand promissory notes, the liability of the individual banks in each group to be limited to such proportion of the total amount advanced to such group as the deposit liability of the respective bank bears to the aggregate deposit liability of all banks in such group, but such advances may be made to a lesser number of such members if the aggregate amount of their deposit liability constitutes at least 10 per centum of the entire deposit liability of the member banks within such district.

"Such banks should be authorized to distribute the proceeds of such loans to such other number and in such amount as they may agree upon, but before so doing they shall request such recipient banks to deposit with a suitable trustee, representing the entire group, their individual notes made in favor of the group protected by such collateral security as may be agreed upon.

"Any Federal Reserve Bank making such advance shall charge interest thereon at a rate not less than 1 per centum above its discount rate in effect at the time of making such advance. No such note upon which advances are made by a Federal Reserve Bank under this section shall be eligible under Section 16 of this act as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes."

It is stipulated in the bill that no obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association or corporation organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under the above section.

For Rediscounting Notes

Further means for loosening Federal Reserve credit are provided for under Section 10 (B) as follows:

"For a period not exceeding one year from the date of the approval of this act and in exceptional and exigent circumstances and when any member bank has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Bank or any other method provided by this act other than that provided by Section 10 (A), any Federal Reserve Bank, subject in each case to affirmative action by not less than six members of the Federal Reserve Board holding office at the time, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand promissory notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve Bank, provided, that (1) each such note shall bear interest at a rate not less than 1 per centum per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal Reserve Bank on the date of such note; (2) the Federal Reserve Board may by regulation limit and define the classes of assets which may be accepted as security for advances made under authority of this section; and (3) no note accepted for any such advance shall be eligible as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

The same stiplation as to foreign securities applies here as in Section 10 (A).

Section 3 of the bill provides for the protection of Federal Reserve notes.

TEXAS MAN NAMED BY WOOL MARKETERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Mr. L. W. Elliott of Sonora, Texas, has been elected executive vice-president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and will be in charge of the organization's operations with headquarters at Boston.

In making this announcement yesterday, Mr. Sol Mayer of San Angelo, Texas, president of the corporation, said it is now making pre-sharing advances and had completed financial arrangements for handling the 1932 wool clip. The announcement followed sessions of the executive committee in Boston and Washington.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Nellis Sprague Lockwood, Norwalk, Conn.
Edward W. Lockwood, Norwalk, Conn.
Julia Blake, Darien, Conn.
Franklin Blake, Darien, Conn.
Louis E. Stearns, Piedmont, Calif.
Otto Felten Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Emma Felten, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAYMOND'S
The New
TOASTMASTER
Automatic Electric Toaster

Two Slices $13.50

One Slice $8.00

Automatically Toasts Bread to the Desired Color and Releases It, at Same Time Shutting Off Current

Radio Dept., Franklin Street, Boston

PINCHOT URGES LINCOLN TYPE OF LEADERSHIP

He Says Nation Is Not Free, According to Code of Great President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12—The ideals of Abraham Lincoln were advocated as a guide in solving present-day problems by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in an address here last night.

Public exercises, under auspices of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club, were held to commemorate Lincoln's 123d anniversary. Of the thousands who gathered to pay honor to the great President, who left his home in Springfield 71 years ago, few could claim the distinction of having known or seen him.

Dr. José Manuel Puig Casaurane, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, also an honored guest, talked on what South Americans think of Lincoln. Both speakers were introduced by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson.

In calling for a leadership like Lincoln's Mr. Pinchot said, in part:

"Never since he led it through the greatest crisis of its history has our country needed the Lincoln kind of leadership so desperately as now. We can still learn from his life, we can still follow the trails he blazed. We can still turn to the things he stood for, to the ideals he held high.

"From coast to coast the nation today does honor to Lincoln's name. But it is an empty tribute, a useless gesture, if we lose sight of all he worked for and fought for and gave his life to.

"Lincoln was essentially a man of the people. Not because he was born in a log cabin. Not because as a youth he split rails and worked with his hands. Rather because his thoughts were the thoughts of the people, his desires their desires, and his whole purpose and action were aimed to protect and further their welfare. He held that the first duty of our Government is to guard the people against every group and every interest that might try to take their liberty from them.

"As Lincoln understood liberty, this nation is not free today. How can men be free and equal when multimillionaires grow fat and multiply while millions go hungry and cold? How can the nation be free when the policies of its government are dictated by a handful of the over-rich? How can its people be free when its God-given wealth is taken from the many and so concentrated in few hands that the 1930 income of 504 men could have bought the entire wheat crop of this country, and the entire cotton crop besides? . . .

"Lincoln well knew that the principles of the Declaration would be threatened in times to come. He knew how future prosperity might dull the edges of the nation's political perception and how eagerly that chance would be seized on by those who wanted only to use the people's government to further their own private gain. . . .

"Lincoln had a name for that sort of liberty which opposes government planning for industry, government security for workers, government limitations on the terms of work that employers may force from employees. That sort of liberty which permits 'some to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor' Lincoln called tyranny. It is still tyranny today. . . ."

Susan B. Anthony Observance Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A group of Washington women want the birthday of Susan B. Anthony celebrated between those of Lincoln and Washington.

Mrs. Rose Arnold Powell, one of the group, also proposes that a memorial to the famous suffrage leader be erected between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial on the national capital Mall.

Miss Anthony's birthday falls on Feb. 15. It usually is observed with the laying of a wreath on Miss Anthony's statue by the National Woman's Party and a gathering of the Susan B. Anthony Foundation.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman Congress member, and the only woman who had an opportunity to vote on the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment," which brought woman suffrage, will be the principal speaker at the Anthony Birthday Dinner.

Bill to Loosen Gold Credit Is Introduced

(Continued from Page 1)

state that extreme caution will be followed, even if the provision is used at all.

Much more important is the present position of gold in three other countries, France, Japan, and Germany, each having an important and direct connection with the United States.

The Bank of France is believed still to have external gold balances of around $700,000,000 divided between New York and London, and it plans to repatriate these completely. French gold in the United States has already been "earmarked," or isloated from the American gold used as a reserve, so that the transfer to Paris will have no effect on American conditions. France needs this gold now, it is said, to make up for its adverse trade balance, and the Federal Reserve authorities say they are not sorry to see it go, as they feel it is an unsettling factor in the world money market.

Japan, on the other hand, is sending gold to the United States at a time when its reserves are not high, and when indeed it has been forced off the gold standard altogether. Since Jan. 1, some $38,500,000 in gold has come from Japan, and the total since Japan sent its troops to Manchuria has equaled $181,370,000. Japan is establishing a credit in the United States against which it can buy goods.

The extent of the departure of gold from Japan is an index of the cost of its Chinese campaign, and of the unfavorable trade balance, which has meant that Japan had to make up the excess amount of goods bought, over the goods sold, in gold.

Germany is hanging onto the gold standard, supported by international agreement. If Germany leaves the gold standard, the effect will be far more disastrous than it was when England dropped it. Germany has no reserve of foreign investments as had England, which kept the pound sterling comparatively high even though not supported by gold. The Reichsbank has been losing somewhat in stocks of gold recently. The ratio of gold reserve to outstanding circulation, which was 31.2 on Sept. 30, is down to about 25.1 at present. The scarcity of gold in Germany is symbolized by the high Reichsbank rediscount rate, which remains at 7 per cent. Last year, however, it went as high as 10 per cent.

Lincoln Sketch By Poet Brief As Gettysburg Gem

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—A biography of Abraham Lincoln that challenges in brevity the Emancipator's own Gettysburg address has been written by Mr. Carl Sandburg for the Keystone View Company, which is copyrighted by the Keystone company, as follows:

"Born Feb. 12, 1809, near Hogdenville, Ky., in a clay-floor cabin, no windows and one door, Abraham Lincoln grew up in the wilderness, barefoot in summer, in winter wearing deer moccasins. He learned grammar, history, surveying from books, alone, often by candle or wood-fire light.

"The family moved to Indiana, then to Illinois, where the boy, at 21, took up life at New Salem, a pioneer hilltop village on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, in which city he entered law practice and lived most of his life.

"As a storekeeper in New Salem, Lincoln was a total loss. In politics he failed for office more often than he won. Out of conditions requiring a "dark horse" candidate for President, he was nominated and elected, taking his oath of office before a divided nation. He headed and directed the war of the northern states against southern secession and independence.

"His was the master mind of a conflict employing larger armies across a wider area than ever before in human history. If Washington achieved independence for the American Republic, Lincoln was more than any other man responsible for the Union.

"The chief memorial to him is an arterial highway from coast to coast. More than 3000 books have been written about him. He had personality with tragic and comic elements marvelously mixed. His life and utterances are taken by many, the world over, as the best personal key to the mysteries of democracy and popular government."

SUMMERALL RESIGNS CITADEL PRESIDENCY

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11 (AP)—Gen. Charles P. Summerall resigned today as president of the Citadel, state military college. Mr. John P. Thomas, chairman of the board of visitors, who announced he had received the resignation by mail, declined to make public its text, but said General Summerall expressed regret that circumstances made it necessary for him to sever his connection with the institution.

General Summerall walked out of a state Senate finance committee hearing at Columbia yesterday after telling the committee he considered a question asked him was a reflection upon his honesty of purpose. The question dealt with a $19,000 deficit incurred at the Citadel.

EUROPEAN SITUATION REPORTED BY EDGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Mr. Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador to France, today gave President Hoover details of conditions in Europe as seen from the Embassy in Paris.

It was said authoritatively that the President desired an outline of the situation across the Atlantic and the Ambassador was considered in a better position to make such a report than any other American diplomat. Just before his conference, Mr. Edge deflated rumors he contemplated resigning. He declared himself happy in Paris and desirous of remaining. He has no intention of entering the Senate race from New Jersey.

Humble Are the Truly Great

THE KNEELING LINCOLN — Wide World

Statue in Bronze Designed by Herbert Spencer Houck.

New Lincoln Statue Attracts Attention in New York Exhibit

Work of Pennsylvania Man Unique in That It Shows Emancipator as a Supplicant—Will Be Offered Government for Gettysburg

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A new statue of Lincoln which shows the Civil War President in prayer—the first time a sculptor has attempted the conception of a supplicating Lincoln—is on exhibition at the Kraushaar Galleries here during February.

It is the work of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer Houck of Harrisburg, Penna., and will be offered by the sculptor's sister, Mrs. William T. Hildrup Jr., to the Federal Government as a memorial for the Gettysburg battlefield, where Lincoln, in what is probably his most famous address, said "this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom." Arrangements have yet to be made with the Battlefield Commission for the placing of the statue, which is to be cast in colossal size.

The kneeling Lincoln is a man in whom faith is a deep river, and, while there is humility in the slightly bent shoulders and head, the face is that of one who has entered into the very heart of prayer, as though the artist had sought to symbolize in the mood of faith the power in Lincoln for clear and self-sufficient thought, his great capacity for formulating his position out of his own meditations. This is the Lincoln who, when the fate of the Union hung in the balance, was wont to walk under the tall trees of Soldiers' Home, three miles from the political clamors of Washington, deeply reflecting and infinitely wistful.

"Teach me to know Thy will," he prayed. "Teach me to read Your difficult purpose here, which must be plain if I had eyes to see it. Make me just."

Knew Lincoln Environment

Mr. Houck knew Lincoln's frontier inheritance of wonder and awe and sense of mystery that was a characteristic of the people of the pioneer world "of primitive forests and empty spaces, of loneliness and of lampless nights of stars." Likewise he knew that Lincoln had no point in common with the dogmas emphasized by "the strange and vehement revivalists" who roamed the frontier country; that he never joined their church because he could not give his assent, "without mental reservations, to the long complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their Articles of Belief and Confessions of Faith."

Lincoln wrote this in the latter part of his life, and the illuminating fragment continues:

"When any church will inscribe over the altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Master's condensed statement of the substance of both Law and Gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and with all my soul."

An interpretation of a prayerful Lincoln, therefore, had to be of the man who was poles removed from the dogmatist and in whom was developed to the full the "amazing power to be at the same time passionless in temper while unfaltering in conviction." The statue might well have for its text the autograph fragment on belief which Lincoln wrote for his own eyes alone:

Assumed Full Responsibility

"The will of God prevails. In great contests each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God cannot be for and against the same thing at the same time. In the present Civil War it is quite possible that God's purpose is something different from the purpose of either party; and yet the human instrumentalities, working just as they do, are the best adaptations to effect His purpose. . . ."

This was written by the final Lincoln who emerged in July, 1862, from a period of indecision and, having taken things into his own hands at last, never thereafter relinquished supreme control as he was given to see it. His story thenceforward was the story of his country. He had grasped the full nature of his task as the military head of a democracy, and put this conception firmly into effect despite furious clamor from Congress, forcing the terrible Committee on the Conduct of the War, "which had the temper and aimed to get the power of the great Committee of the French Revolution," slowly but steadily into insignificance. He was determined to conduct the war on a national basis, transcending party, and was able to maintain his bold attitude because he had captured the hearts and imagination of the people in whom he believed was "the origin of all that is wise, right and attractive."

"I have rarely seen him more serene and busy," wrote his secretary, John Hay. "He is managing this war, the draft, foreign relations and planning a reconstruction of the Union all at once. . . . The most important things he decides and there is no cavil. . . . There is no man in the country so wise, so gentle and so firm."

Fills Cherished Ambition

Mr. Houck chose, therefore, the latter-day Lincoln, wholly the democrat and the humanitarian, who could devote himself utterly to his cause and yet in a way that seemed void of passion, it was so detached and unviolent. He strove in the figure for humanity of mood rather than for the realism of baggy clothes and sad, seamed features, and, quite aside from any artistic claim the statue may have, from the point of view of conception, critics and fellow artists see it as ranking with the St. Gaudens, French, Barnard and O'Connor Lincolns that have taken their places as great art.

Mr. Houck was born in Danville, Montour County, Penna., 13 years after the summer of '63 when the guns roared in the wheatfields of Gettysburg, to the South. Later his father, the late Rev. William A. Houck, took his family to Harrisburg, which lies so near the battlefield where the tide of war changed against the Confederacy that earthworks were thrown up and the shotgun militia called out the June that found Lee's army loose in the North.

The sculptor did not know until he was 50 that he had the talent for carving figures. Four years before he passed on last June he heard Lorado Taft lecture in Harrisburg and soon afterward he moved to New York City to begin an intensive study at the Academy of Fine Arts. His work showed unusual ability, and the bronze of Lincoln was his third and last undertaking.

It was a task for which he had great ambition, for all his life he had been an admirer and student of Lincoln, and he preferred to live simply and to try to seek out the "plain people" whose heart it had been Lincoln's genius to find out and reach.

Mr. Houck served in three wars, including the World War, and, although cited for bravery, rejected the rank offered him, choosing to be "one of the men in the line."

First Proclamation Guarded at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12. (AP)—Watched by day and guarded by night, the first draft of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation lies in an underground vault beneath the New York Education Department. It is valued at more than $100,000.

In the same case with the proclamation is a photograph of the second presidential decree freeing the slaves. It also is a treasured relic of the Civil War President, as the second proclamation was destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. Dr. James I. Wyer, librarian and custodian of the Lincolnia, believed it was the only photograph of the second decree.

The first proclamation was drawn up in September, 1862. After the Battle of Antietam, the second proclamation was issued. That was on Jan. 1, 1863.

Air Mail Routes To Be 'Radioized'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Air mail routes from Chicago through North Dakota and Wisconsin, operated by Northwest Airways, Inc., will be completely "radioized" under contracts totaling $65,000 signed here yesterday by officials of the company and Aeronautical Radio, Inc., subsidiary of the organized air mail operators.

Two-way radio telephone equipment, making possible conversations between plane and ground, will be installed by Western Electric Company. The mail routes to be covered by the new installations are from Chicago to Pembina and Bismarck, N. D.; from Chicago to Milwaukee and Green Bay, Wis., and from Chicago to Rockford, Ill., and Madison, Wis.

In addition to the ground stations now located at St. Paul, Duluth, Fargo and Pembina, four new stations will be installed. These will be at Bismarck, Madison, Milwaukee and Chicago. Besides the planes on the line now radio-equipped, 17 additional craft will be equipped with two-way telephone apparatus.

RANCHERS WELCOME SNOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—The heavy snows that have visited Nevada for the last two months have been welcomed with joy by ranchers and placer miners. It means plenty of feed on the ranges and abundance of water for placer operations. But it has threatened famine for the quail and other birds.

Ford's Theater Joins Long List Of Lincoln Shrines in America

More Than 5000 Exhibits Mark Various Episodes of His Career in Place Where He Met His Martyrdom—Man in Charge Knew Him

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Ford's Theater on Tenth Street, where Abraham Lincoln found diversion from the cares of the Civil War, was thrown open today as a public repository of Lincoln memorabilia. Outwardly, it stands to the last detail as it was during those years it graced what then was Washington's residential district. Inwardly, nothing remains of the playhouse of that day.

One can, however, picture the theater that night with Lincoln in an upper box to the left of the stage as it faces the audience, and John Wilkes Booth, the assassin creeping along the narrow passage leading to the curtain behind the President.

A few years ago the theater was partially destroyed when the roof fell in, ruining the interior. Time passed, then a Congressional appropriation of $100,000 saw the sadly tumbled-down structure straighten up to become once more a picture of bright red bricks and neatly painted, square-paned windows.

Today, under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. U. S. Grant 3d, head of the department of public buildings and public works, this small playhouse was added to the many Lincoln shrines in the United States. More than 5000 exhibits mark different episodes of his career.

In cases running parallel from the entrance to the rear of the room, and flanked with white posts, and statuettes of the President, are scores of Lincoln portraits, dating from the early days of his youth to his last days in the White House.

One case, tucked almost out of sight in a far corner, holds a check signed by Lincoln, dated Aug. 11, 1863, drawn on Riggs & Co., now the Riggs National Bank, Washington, and made payable to "a colored man with one leg." Another case is filled with "shin plasters," Civil War scrip in denominations of from 3 to 50 cents.

Another case offers a Civil War bond, dated June 15, 1864 and payable June 30, 1881. It drew interest at 5 per cent. Near by stands a case with medals, struck during Lincoln's two Administrations, and opposite this display is the marriage certificate of Lincoln and Mary Todd, Nov. 4, 1842; auction notices of the sale of slaves May 27, 1857, at Winchester, Virginia; a Bible presented to Lincoln by his mother, and a well-thumbed copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

The gray, plaid shawl he wore in Washington; the shaving mug and the inkstand he had at the White House; and the white muffler he had for dress occasions, all are there . . . just as if they might be taken from the case and put to use. There's the writing desk he had at Springfield, Ill.; a deep, easily rocked cradle with high sides; an old wood-burning stove bought just before he was elected President, though not for the White House; a rail that he split when a boy in Illinois; and various less bulky things all connected in some way with his career.

The majority of the relics now housed in the Ford Theater Museum came from the Osborne H. Oldroyd Collection, and were originally assembled in the Lincoln home, Springfield, Ill. The Memorial Association of the District of Columbia found them, and invited Mr. Oldroyd to bring them to Washington. The collection eventually cost the Government $50,000. It was set up in the Petersen house across the street in charge of Mr. Lewis Gardner Reynolds, the present curator.

Mr. Reynolds is known as the last surviving individual who, as a small child, was held upon Mr. Lincoln's lap and his love for the martyred President ties him in close bond to the relics he so faithfully guards, and never tires of describing.

Republican Party, Led by President, To Honor Lincoln

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln's memory will be honored tonight in the nation-wide observance of his 123d anniversary by the Republican Party, led by President Hoover.

Mr. Hoover will speak on the life of the man who preceded him during the troublous days of the Civil War, using the radio to carry his words to the rallies of the party all over the country.

President Hoover will speak at 10:30 (E. S. T.) from the White House study in which Lincoln transacted the affairs of State of his day—long before modern executive offices were provided.

The dinner in the capital, to be attended by several hundred party stalwarts, will be addressed by Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, G. O. P. head in the Senate, by Senator Henry D. Hatfield (R.) of West Virginia, by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis.

Other important party dinners will be in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Portland, Maine; Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Duluth, Seattle, Oklahoma City, Greensboro, N. C., and Miami.

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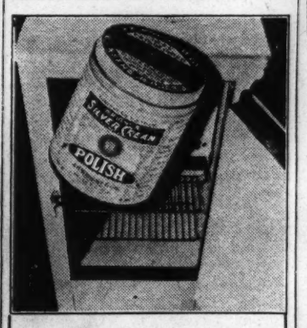

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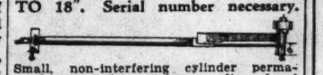
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GENEVA'S HOPES FOR ARMS CUT GROW BRIGHTER

But Two Factions Arise Over Consideration of Political Questions

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb 12—As the result of declarations by the great powers and various minor powers, hopes that at least certain weapons regarded as inhuman and essentially aggressive will be ruled out of warfare begin to rise.

Whether there will be actual reduction in armies and navies at the present juncture remains dubious but by comparing the statements of delegations there already emerges the possibility of suppression or limitation to bombing aircraft, poison gases, heavy long-range artillery and tanks, and though opinions differ there is strong feeling against submarines and general belief that capital ships have grown far too unwieldy and have gun caliber too big.

In the meantime, however, there is a silent but none the less strenuous struggle proceeding between two schools of thought at Geneva. One school led by France and its allies would forbid all political references as having no place in the Disarmament Conference. The other school led by Germany and Italy and largely supported by English-speaking delegations considers that political elements cannot altogether be excluded.

Contest for Presidency

This opposition was seen in the pretty little conflict for the presidency of the former political commission, which incidentally is renamed the general commission, for politics must not be mentioned. Some question arose as to whether Mr. Arthur Henderson was qualified, since he is not a member of a delegation, to preside over the principal commission which may control the conference.

The honorary presidency of all the commissions was offered to him, leaving the effective chairmanship open. Mr. Nicholas Politis of Greece was put up as effective chairman. But Mr. Henderson remained firm and eventually he was appointed while Mr. Politis, generally regarded as sympathetic to French views, was made vice-chairman.

This incident in itself is trivial but I found in conversation with delegates that the greatest possible interest is taken in anything remotely bearing on the question of whether political matters shall be totally barred.

Security Problem Raised

How is it possible, one of them asked me, to expect disarmament, especially in Europe, unless there is some political rearrangement, or at least the possibility of a pacific political rearrangement.

But the French have issued a sort of ultimatum which is reflected in their press that on no account shall this conference be permitted to concern itself with wider problems. Yet they themselves in raising the problem of security have introduced a paramount political controversy and have taken disarmament out of the purely technical domain.

As William Martin writes, two groups of states are now to be seen in Geneva. The first group is composed of France, Poland and their friends who are on the defensive in regard to disarmament and who make demands in respect of security. The second group, composed of Italy, Germany, Anglo-Saxon nations and neutrals, urges that no special steps need be taken in regard to security and that disarmament is the immediate objective.

French Lines of Retreat

But it must not be supposed that any definite and final position has been taken up by anybody. What is most encouraging is that though national declarations have followed expected lines they appear to possess certain elasticity.

In French circles when I expressed the view that M. André Tardieu had expended all his ammunition in the first few days, it was intimated to me that he had several lines of retreat, had much more to say and might prove far less intransigent than was anticipated.

On the other hand, since he is bound to produce some fresh assurance of security to French Parliament if he is to make any disarmament concessions it would be well were Great Britain and the United States to consult with each other and France as to whether something can be done. It is probable that serious conversations on this point will take place.

There are obviously enormous difficulties ahead, yet the outlook is not as unpromising, despite the dark war clouds over the East, at it at first appeared.

HARVARD SCHEDULES WASHINGTON EVENT

Celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington will be held in Sanders Theater, Memorial Hall, Harvard University, at 11 a. m., Feb. 22. All members of the university and the public are invited to attend. Invitations also have been extended to the junior and senior classes of the high schools in the region.

Dr. Archibald T. Davison will lead 30 members of the University Glee Club in songs of the American Revolution, and Prof. Samuel E. Morison will deliver an address on "The Young Man Washington." Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge will introduce Dean K. B. Murdock, who will preside.

RAILROADS TO CARRY COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—One of the largest transportation jobs of the southwestern region, hauling Oklahoma and Texas cotton to gulf ports, handled this season by railroads and trucks, probably will be awarded to the railroads almost exclusively next season, State authorities point out. Texas and Oklahoma laws and regulations are eliminating trucks from the cotton business.

Prominent in Promoting Welfare of Youth

DE MOLAY LEADERS AT BOSTON DINNER

Left to Right, Seated—ERNEST A. REED, Grand Master Councilor; FRANK S. LAND, Founder and Grand Scribe of the Order of De Molay. Left to Right, Standing—LOUIS G. LOWER, the First De Molay; STRATTON D. BROOKS, Executive Director of Staff, Grand Council; HENRY S. SEE, Deputy for Rhode Island; CHESTER I. CAMPBELL, Deputy for Massachusettts, and MELVIN M. JOHNSON, First Active Member, Grand Council in New England.

RAIL MERGER DECLARED NEED IN NEW ENGLAND

Ayres Says Area's Industrial Success Demands Consolidation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland statistician, believes that perpetuation of New England's traditional industrial success requires the consolidation of New England railroads with the great eastern roads.

At the annual dinner of the Providence Chamber of Commerce last night, Colonel Ayres discussed the four-party consolidation plan now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He approved the New England railroad plan advanced by the Van Sweringen interests. Under this plan the New Haven road would be owned jointly by the Pennsylvania, which now has a large stock interest in it, and the Baltimore & Ohio; the Boston & Maine would be taken over by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Boston & Albany would continue under control of the New York Central.

"The issue that is at stake," he said, "is the industrial competitive capacity of this region. The best railroad plan for New England is one which will prove most helpful in enabling her to meet successfully the industrial competition of the region served by the four-party plan."

Commercial Vehicle Regulation Discussed

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Divergent views on the need for regulating commercial vehicles were presented last night by Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Mr. George H. Pride, president of the Pride Transportation Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that there is an urgent need for regulation which will prevent the unfair competition that now threatens public interest," Mr. Pelley asserted at the annual banquet of the transportation division of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Price, denying that motor-trucks do not pay their share of highway costs and criticizing control legislation, said the Interstate Commerce Commission was established only when the public "finally rose up in overwhelming wrath to protest against the railroads' secret rebates, preferential treatment and favoritism."

Mr. Frederic G. Coburn, president of the American Airways, Inc., said operation of air liners entailed a loss of 18 cents a passenger mile. Weather, he said, is the greatest obstacle in the development of profitable commercial air lines.

GERMANIC PROFESSOR NAMED BY HARVARD

Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, director of the Weimar State Art Collection, will come to Harvard in September to take up the position of Kuno Francke professor of German art and culture. He is to succeed Prof. Friederich von der Leyen of the University of Cologne, who has been lecturing here as the incumbent of the chair during the current academic year, according to an announcement made at University Hall yesterday.

Professor Kohler is a former professor of art at the University of Jena and at present holds an honorary professorship there. He is an authority, particularly in the line of illuminated manuscripts, and has specialized in the writing and decorative work of early medieval manuscripts.

EUREKA VACCUM CLEANER CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company reports a net loss of $1,163,096 for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with a net loss of $384,088 in 1930.

RETAIL TRADE SURVEY SHOWS DISTRIBUTION

Federal Expert Tells of Value of Work Done in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12—Precise knowledge of the Connecticut market is now available, said Mr. Edward F. Gerish, expert of the United States Department of Commerce, speaking before the local Chamber of Commerce today. This information is contained in "Retail Distribution of Connecticut," a book-booklet recently issued by the Federal Bureau of the Census, and, according to Mr. Gerish, the first compilation of state retail information to be made available.

Town by town, county by county, the retail trade of Connecticut for every article of daily consumption is now known, he declared. He submitted as an example of the detailed information gathered by this census the fact that radio sets constitute 1 per cent of the department store sales in New Haven.

Business done in chain stores, as contrasted with that done in independents is tabulated, he said. Despite widespread publicity directed at the chain stores, this census shows that 68 per cent of the retail business of Connecticut is still being done by the independents, he pointed out.

This census material, so clarifying for Connecticut, Mr. Gerish said, is but a part of the first comprehensive picture ever taken of the nation's distributive system, which will cost approximately $2,500,000.

How important this picture will prove may be better appreciated if it is realized that the vast wastage in distribution of goods has been estimated as between $6,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 a year for the whole nation, he indicated.

The trend of American thinking is in the direction of the consumer instead of the producer, he said. This tendency is expressing itself in the formation of consumer coöperative societies such as they have in European nations, he continued. The census was described by the speaker as another step in ascertaining what the consumer wants, as reducing the consumers's expenses by heightening the efficiency throughout every phase of the retail field.

Still another important recognition of the consumer's needs, Mr. Gerish said, is the recent move by the National Federation of Women's Clubs to determine by some 2,000,000 questionnaires what is thought of the elaborate mechanisms of the retail industry. The speaker hoped that through such projects some progress can be made in the reduction of the ratio between operating costs and sales in Connecticut.

The census material also includes hotels, and the sales made of agricultural equipment, and those made by manufacturing establishments. Wholesale figures are now available for every American city of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

SECOND SNOW TRAIN TO HEAD FOR LACONIA

The lakes and hills surrounding Laconia, N. H., where 14 inches of snow has fallen, will provide an excellent spot for all kinds of winter sports for those taking the Boston & Maine's second "Snow Train" of the season, on Sunday. Mr. H. L. Baldwin, publicity manager of the railroad, said today that he expects the record of 1631 persons, made last week, to be exceeded because of the added attraction of a winter carnival.

The Boston & Maine announced that in addition to the main "Snow Train" which will leave the North Station at 8:30 with other sections following at five-minute intervals, connecting sections will be operated direct from Worcester and also over the Boston & Albany Railroad from Framingham and way stations to Allston.

BOOK MAKING TRENDS TOLD TO LIBRARIANS

Pottinger Delivers Second in Boston University Lecture Course

Printers have passed through an era of "period" printing, flowery contortions, extravagant modernism and have reached a point where the use of good type properly inked and properly impressed upon good paper make the perfect book, Mr. David Pottinger of the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, told members of the Special Libraries Association last night. It was the second in a course of Thursday evening lectures on "Trends in Modern Book Making," in the Boston University School of Education.

Speaking on the subject of book designing, Mr. Pottinger indicated briefly the varying points of view of the publisher, the author, the publisher the printer and the designer.

Mr. Pottinger showed the class various sketches of pages drawn by Mr. Bruce Rogers, set at the Harvard University Press. These include both proofs with the author's emendations and the final printing in book form. These samples, he pointed out, show the process through which a design passes.

But behind these sketches and proof sheets, the lecturer explained, there must exist in the designer's thoughts certain definite qualities of good book printing such as legibility, harmony, unity and gracefullness. To illustrate this, he displayed books issued under the direction of Mr. Rogers, Mr. D. B. Updike, Mr. Carl P. Rollins, Mr. Stanley Morison, the Enchedé firm of Holland and various other printers.

Mr. Pottinger outlined the growth of interest in fine printing from the time of Mr. William Morris in England and Mr. Carl Heintzeman in Boston who started to rescue printing from the depths that it had reached during the '70s and '80s. "Such men as Daniel Updike and Bruce Rogers in America, George W. Jones in England and E. R. Weiss in Germany," he said, "have carried printing along to a point where it is recognized as one of the fine arts.

"The world is still waiting for the genius who will carry the arts of design as applied to printing to new heights of beauty, producing, in other words, a thoroughly modern book that will be the equal of any of the great works of the past," he concluded. "This typographical genius will certainly use a great deal more color than earlier printers, and he will use it in quite unexpected ways. At any rate, the history of art is a succession of surprises, and the essence of a surprise is that nobody knows when it is going to happen."

PERKINS STUDENTS GET ANNUAL DOLLAR

The anniversary of Abraham Lincoln means $1 to pupils at the Perkins Institution, Watertown, and the kindergarten connected with it. At least, that is what the will of Mr. Stephen J. Blaisdell, a resident of Boston who was interested in the institution, directs the trustees to pay.

The "Blaisdell Fund" as it is termed, also provides that $1 be given to each pupil on or before the Fourth of July, or instead, the sum of $10 to $15 to go to each pupil of the school upon graduation, "if the amount of money warrant it, and the trustees deem it advisable." From the beginning, the trustees, in whose care the distribution of the fund was left, have chosen the second plan and it has meant a great deal to the pupils at the time of their graduation.

GOW RESIGNS VASSAR POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12—Dr. George Coleman Gow, head of the music department of Vassar College and for 37 years a member of the faculty, will retire at the end of this academic year, it was announced yesterday.

DEMOLAY LEADER PAYS TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN HOME

Founder of Order Speaks at Anniversary Dinner in Boston

Within the home the world over lies the solution to all problems of youth, Mr. Frank S. Land of Kansas City, Mo., founder of the Order of De Molay for boys, declared in an address at a banquet celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of De Molay in New England, held at the Hotel Statler last evening.

Mr. Land, who is also Grand Scribe of the order which now has an active membership of more than 200,000, with chapters in all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Alaska and other countries, paid tribute to the American home and urged a greater consideration and love for parents.

"I am a firm believer in the youth of today," Mr. Land said. "I have great confidence in boys and girls and know that they are going to carry on the nation's future in a manner worthy of any preceding generation. Never in the history of the world has youth been more interested in international affairs. They are an internationally minded youth, and they are thinking out their own problems.

He pointed to the home as the "character builder for the boy and the girl. Here, he said, is where youth first should receive his training in good citizenship and character. In the home should be found enough interest to keep the boy away from the places which tend to degrade his morals and retard his mental development.

"Boys and girls, more than ever before, are getting away from the evil of drink," Mr. Land declared. He said that there has been a marked decline in drinking among the youth in western cities.

Mr. Ernest A. Reed of Newark, N. J., Past Grand Master of Masons for that State, and Grand Master Councilor of the Order of De Molay, said that De Molay was "an immense family working together in a fraternity teaching, real Americanism and patriotism. He extolled the high ideals of De Molay and urged the members to ever hold fast to its purpose . . . to build good citizenship.

Mr. Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, first active member of the Grand Council in New England, who presided and introduced the speakers, told of Washington's Masonic affiliations and said that it was fitting that De Molay should be celebrating its tenth anniversary in New England at this time, the year of the 200th anniversary of that great patriot and Mason.

Mr. Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite Masonary in Massachsetts, declared that it takes a high moral courage to stand for the things that are right today. "We must face the jeers and sneers of those who scorn at right and right thinking," he said.

Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, former superintendent of schools in Boston, a former president of the University of Missouri, and now executive secretary of the De Molay Grand Council Staff, told of the progress De Molay has made since its establishment in 1919 by Mr. Land.

Other guests included: Mr. Louis G. Lower, the first De Molay; Mr. W. Alfred Baker, field representative Grand Council; Mr. Chester I. Campbell, Deputy for Massachusetts; Mr. Henry S. See, Deputy for Rhode Island; Mr. Charles A. Stevenson, State Master Councilor; Miss Elvie I. Supoli, Worthy Grand Adviser, Order of Rainbow for Girls; and Miss Margaret L. Sandholzer, Worthy Grand Matron, Order of Eastern Star in Massachusetts.

STATE MILK BOARD FACES OPPOSITION

Opposition to the proposed establishment of a state board of milk regulation was voiced yesterday at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. Two major suggestions for amendments were offered by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, which, it was felt, would be approved by local milk inspectors.

The first suggestion would accept inspections made by officials from local health boards and in case of dispute an appeal could be made to the state milk board. The second suggestion would give greater leeway to the State Department of Public Health and local health departments. Both suggestions were accepted by local inspectors as being satisfactory, it is said.

Early History of Greece Traced By Coins Unearthed at Corinth

Thousands of Them Are Classified by Former Wellesley Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Katherine M. Edwards taught Greek at Wellesley College from 1889 to 1927. While at the college she became interested in the work of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, a graduate school of archaeology maintained by American colleges, and represented Wellesley on its managing board.

After 38 years of devotion to her profession, the prospect of complete leisure appalled her. She wrote the authorities of the school at Athens: "What can I do for you? I must do something." And the answer came by return mail, "We have thousands of coins that have never been catalogued. Come help us for a year."

Miss Edwards knew nothing of the involved science of numismatics (her specialty as a teacher was comparative philology) and little about cataloguing. But, to quote her own words, "Anyone can learn anything if she keeps at it." She went to Athens for one year, stayed there four, and has returned to America to publish a complete report of the catalogue of 10,000 coins that have been unearthed at Corinth since 1896.

Fascinating Game

Miss Edwards found that her task was a fascinating game in which her knowledge of classic myths and legends proved of invaluable assistance. She had to date and classify the coins and put them into a chronological order that would reflect the history of the country. The money was never dated, and the problem of putting the coins in their places involved an exhaustive acquaintance with myths, history, and the evolution of the art of 21 centuries.

The coins with which she had to work made a period from the seventh century before the Christian era when the mint was first established at Corinth and money was coined in Greece for the first time, to the Turkish invasions in the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries.

Through the coins as she has now arranged them one may observe the changes that came with the Roman conquest in 146 B. C., with the Imperial régime under the Cæsars, the Byzantine rise and supremacy in the early Christian era, the devastations of the Frankish hordes, and the constant rise and recession of the lesser peoples in Greece and Italy throughout the passing centuries.

There are even eight English pennies in the collection, dating somewhere between 1200 and 1248 in the reign of Henry II or Richard Cœur de Lion that may have found their way to Greece in the pouch of a crusader or the money bag of a merchant. Every coin affords Miss Edwards and anyone else who becomes enthusiastic under her tutelage a subject for much romantic conjecture.

Only the earliest coins are silver; the later ones are made for the most part of bronze—not because the Corinthians ceased to mint silver, Miss Edwards is sure, but because they were more careful not to lose the more valuable pieces. The archæologists find a few hoards of gold and silver in the course of their excavations, but the majority of the pieces come one by one from the fields and long-buried streets of the city.

Characteristic Poses

The early Greeks imprinted the figures of their gods in characteristic poses on the faces of their coins. Where we have placed Lincoln or a buffalo, they pictured Zeus with his thunderbolt, Venus gazing into her mirror, or Hermes poised for flight.

Often the reverse side shows something peculiar to the city in which the coin was minted. Thus Corinthian coins are distinguished by the figure of Pegasus, the fabulous winged horse, sometimes alone; sometimes with Bellerophon, the Corinthian hero who mastered him; and sometimes with the third figure of the chimæra that the hero slew.

Athenian coins are often imprinted with a small owl, the bird of the city's special deity, Athena. The coins issued to celebrate the Isthmian games bore the figure of Poseidon, in whose honor the games were held, on the obverse side, and on the reverse a discus thrower, a charioteer, a wrestler. The Roman coins are stamped characteristically with the head of the reigning emperor.

Miss Edwards is intensely active and enthusiastic about her new work. She has done so well at a

Catalogues Coins

MISS KATHERINE M. EDWARDS
Former Wellesley Teacher Who Has Completed Report on Money of Ancient Greece.

monumental job about which she knew practically nothing four years ago that she has received unstinted praise from seasoned numismatists in New York. Her report is to be published with other reviews of the work of the School of Classical Studies by the Harvard University Press. Miss Edwards plans to return to Athens as soon as her work is in the press in Cambridge.

Legislators Act On Firearms Bill And Loyalty Oath

Bills to impose heavier penalties for carrying firearms without permits and to compel teachers in public schools to take regular oaths of allegiance to country and flag were substituted in the House and the Senate yesterday for adverse committee reports.

The firearms bill, which strikes at racketeers and gunmen, was brought up in the House for a first reading. It calls for changing the statute which invokes a minimum jail sentence of six months and a maximum sentence of five years for violation of the firearms law to require 2½ to five years for a first offense, five to ten years for a second violation, and 10 to 20 years for a third offense.

After a long debate, the motion to substitute the teachers' allegiance bill was adopted in the Senate. Substitution was advised on the grounds that oaths of allegiance would reduce the possibilities of undermining influences creeping into school classrooms.

Further consideration of the Halliwell bill to require municipalities in borrowing within the debt limit to place 10 per cent of the amount borrowed in the tax levy was put over by the Senate to Monday.

A motion to suspend the rules for consideration of the Governor's $380,000 appropriation bill for unemployment was rejected. The measure, which was reported favorably by the Committee on Municipal Affairs, will come before the Senate in regular order, Monday.

Opposition developed before the legislative committee on legal affairs to legislation proposed to curb banks from engaging in legal business affairs. Proponents argued that the banks rendered invaluable assistance to their customers in preparing wills and handling estates.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

Royal Baking Powder Company reports net income of $725,871 for the six months ended Dec. 31, compared with $834,095 for the same period of 1930.

National Parks Are Pictured For Library Audience

Pictorial proof that the eternal "changeless" mountains do change very rapidly was presented last evening at the Boston Public Library. Mr. Randall L. Jones of Utah, lecturing on some of the national parks in southern Utah and northern Arizona, showed with slides from pictures taken with a color camera how scenes of almost unbelievable grandeur and beauty follow each other, only seconds apart, with entirely different appearance.

"The fault," Mr. Jones said, "of most travelers to the national parks is that they run around too much. They do not allot sufficient time for their stay in any one place. From a single point one may see a swift succession of ever-changing scenes. The angle of the sun's rays or the passage of a cloud will entirely alter the mile-high walls of these tremendous natural art galleries. Toward the end of the day particularly the changes of color come so rapidly that the eye can scarcely follow them."

Mr. Jones covered briefly Zion, Bryce and Grand Canyon National Parks, the Kaibab National Forest and Cedar Breaks. Several times the brilliant colors and immense panoramas of his photographic reproductions brought involuntary gasps of astonishment—almost of unbelief—from his audience. His slides varied from a gorgeous sweep from one rim of the Grand Canyon to the other 10 miles away, showing where a Titan artist had spilled his paints, to an intimate study of a Kaibab squirrel with its black body and snow-white bushy tail.

"The park service," Mr. Jones said, "has built roads through the national parks with utmost care to make easily available to everyone the finest scenes and grandest prospects. The highways, however, were not allowed to interfere in any way with the contour of the mountains or to mar the beauty of the canyons." He said he hoped more people would take advantage of their right to use those roads and to visit those marvels of nature.

VANCOUVER STAR SUSPENDS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 12 (AP)—Publication of the Vancouver Star, the city's only morning newspaper, was suspended today by Brig.-Gen. Victor W. Odlum, publisher. He said the action resulted from heavy loss of revenue and the unwillingness of unions to accept wage cuts.

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Engines of War—From Official Sources

NATIONS	Total Naval Tonnage	TONNAGE BY CATEGORIES						AIRPLANES	
		Capital Ships	Aircraft Carriers	Cruisers Over 6 Guns	Cruisers Under 6 Guns	Destroyers	Submarines	Total	Horsepower
UNITED STATES	1,251,840	523,800	91,300	206,800	75,905	273,360	80,600	1,752	1,028,745
GREAT BRITAIN	1,250,249	556,050	115,350	163,686	170,665	184,370	61,126	1,434	740,215
JAPAN	850,328	298,400	68,820	124,120	127,375	142,021	89,542	1,639	.....
FRANCE	628,803	185,925	22,146	124,424	136,811	61,422	97,875	2,375	1,225,123
ITALY	404,005	87,917	.....	105,300	65,423	91,701	53,684	1,507	876,847
U. S. S. R.	166,247	93,480	.....	28,780		26,446	7,350	....	.....
GERMANY	125,780	72,800	.....	.....	33,850	19,330	.....	None	None

COLONIAL DAYS RENEWED IN OLD MAINE MANSION

Woodlawn, Built by Gen. Cobb, Given to County for Preservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLSWORTH, Me.—Just outside this town the Black House, or Woodlawn as it is colloquially called, built long years ago by one of George Washington's intimates, keeps clear its record as a background of active family life and routine. Its rooms are filled with many signs of placid adventure though it ceased three years ago to be occupied as a private residence and was given to the county for historical preservation.

It is unusual to find an old mansion, opened to the public, yet still retaining its feeling of intimacy and the varying pattern of family life. Too often the materials with which a household once conducted its life have been a little too precisely arranged, a little too accurately docketed. . . . But it is worth a trip along the seacoast of Maine to turn in the direction of Ellsworth, which is on the road to Bar Harbor, to find this house which has been used continuously as a home since the day John Black, youthful Briton, came to this country as a land agent for Gen. David Cobb, whose daughter later became his bride.

Exactly as Left

Everything in the house now is exactly as it was left the day George Nixon Black, its last owner, climbed down the four steps from his canopied bed, took a farewell look about the house and drove off to Boston.

Woodlawn is a two-storied red brick building with two wings and railings on its roof. One wing is devoted to the "middle kitchen" and the other to the office of the custodian and the entrance hall. Double rooms stretch their 49 feet across the front of the building and reach back 20 feet along the corridor. They are crowded with furniture and paintings. In one corner of the drawing room is a William and Mary highboy with secret locks and brass pendants. A Duncan Phyfe table in the center of the dining room is surrounded by lovely Chippendale chairs.

It took three years to build Woodlawn; the brick was brought from Philadelphia to glow against the reaches of 300 acres of land. General Cobb had won fame in the Revolutionary War as a member of Washington's staff, second in rank among five and living for more than a year at Mount Vernon as part of Washington's military family. Now in the drawing room there hangs an ivory miniature of Washington, painted by Peale and presented to Cobb by Washington.

Contain Family Letters

Drawers of desks still contain family letters. The furniture is where it would be if the house were in daily use by a family; the connoisseur or the more precise interior decorator might be offended at some of the groupings, but the trustees have scorned to "put the best foot forward," preferring an accurate reflection of a century and a quarter of luxurious but still comfortable and natural living.

One couldn't take one period and follow it smugly through the house. The Blacks were folk to buy as they pleased. A Dutch bedchair (and Cooper Institute owns the only other known one in the United States) dominates the drawing room. Near by are a six-legged trumpet-turned walnut highboy and lowboy, the latter dating from 1710 and owned by General Cobb before he gave it to his daughter and her husband.

General Cobb's own possessions largely furnish an office at the end of the hallway; among them is a chest built on Cape Cod in 1680 of which an antiquarian has said, "This is the largest known Bible box in existence. The ones into which the Pilgrims crowded their belongings were 27 to 30 inches long."

Fine Example

The middle kitchen is a fine example of the nineteenth century usage; it is a finely proportioned room with a tavern table, a huge fireplace with pots and kettles hanging in the fireplace and the mantel well stocked with pewter candlesticks, bull's-eye oil lamps, plate warmers and a huge chest-on-chest and flax wheel.

The five bedrooms blend Empire, Queen Anne, Sheraton and Chippendale furnishings. Thick Persian rugs cover the floors and there is a most amusing old doll's house.

The first Cobb came on the second trip of the Mayflower, in 1628. Seven sons and four daughters carried on the family tradition. In 1785 Cobb went to Gouldsboro, Maine, as the agent of the Bingham Eastern lands, a million-dollar purchase. Influenced by William Duer's bank failure in 1799, Bingham sold half his holdings to a London company in order to secure his financial standing and John Black, then only 18 years old, was sent across the Atlantic to represent the company's interests. Young Black speedily fell in love with Mary Cobb and rarely left Woodlawn except to go over to Thomaston to visit General Knox.

Standing Amid 'A Brotherhood of Venerable Trees'

WOODLAWN, ERECTED BY GEN. DAVID COBB
Upper Left—The Mansion Near Ellsworth, Maine. Upper Right—The Middle Kitchen. Lower—The Winding Stairway to the Second Floor.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Richard Davis, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, North Quincy High School, Hancock and East Squantum Streets, 8.

New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 13.

Military ball, Oliver Ames Jr. Post, American Legion, Nat'l Comm. Henry L. Stevens, guest of honor, Hotel Bradford, evening.

Charity ball, Aquilo Club, Swedish Charitable Society, music by Ranny Weeks and his orchestra, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Chamber music concert by four members of Boston Symphony Orchestra, Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Wellesley Alumnae Council: Dinner meeting, speaking program, Severance Hall, Wellesley.

Annual dormitory dinner dance, M. I. T. students; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Dr. Carl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., speakers; Walker Memorial Hall, 7.

Lowell Institute: Lecture in series on "Medieval Contrasts," by Prof. Charles H. Taylor; "Ideals and Achievements," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Middlesex Club: Lincoln Day dinner meeting and celebration; speaking program by noted heads of Republican organizations and party leaders throughout State; followed by gathering at Repertory Theater, Mr. Charles P. Sisson, assistant attorney-general, chief speaker; dinner, 6:30; gathering, 8.

Presentation of play, "Mary the Third," by Young People's Religious Union, Elizabeth Peabody Theater, 357 Charles Street, 8:15 (performance repeated tomorrow).

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk, "Personalities of Authors," by Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, sponsored by Adult Education Department, 7:30.

Boston Chapter, Order of De Molay: Anniversary Initiatory Degree, formal reception and addresses, Hotel Statler, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Military Ball, Hotel Bradford, 8:15.

German Club, B. U. College of Practical Arts and Letters: Presentation of German play, "Die Wahrsaherin," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Reception and dinner, Alden Kindred of America, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, 5:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"The Magic Flute," 8:00.

Theaters

Tremont—"House of Connelly," 8:15.
Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Three Loves." Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion, subject: "The Issues of the Disarmament Conference"; speakers, Sir Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion"; Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Mr. Chester H. Rowell, information secretary, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1931; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Harvard University, presiding; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Last day, New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Luncheon conference for organization of New England division of American Choral and Festival Alliance; talk on "Class Vocal Instruction," by Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, artistic director, Chicago Civic Opera; Boston Art Club, 12:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet Spring Bridge, Charles River, 2:15.

Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Association: Closing lecture in series by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, 100 Riverway, 10:45.

Field and Forest Club: Meet Forest Hills Elevated Station, 2, for West Roxbury car and walk through Stony Brook Reservation.

New England Classical Association, Eastern Massachusetts Section: Annual meeting, instructors in classical subjects, speakers; new lecture hall, Fogg Art Museum, 10.

Boston City Club: Showing of motion picture, "Skippy," auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2.

Presentation of plays, "The Knave of Hearts" and "The Princess and the Pixies," by Junior League members, ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 10:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon discussion, talk, "A New Era in Race Relations," by Dr. Will W. Alexander, president of Dillard College, New Orleans; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Wellesley Alumnae Council: General session, discussion of Wellesley endowment fund, 9:30; separate meetings, 10:30; luncheon followed by business meeting, with reading of reports and open forum; Wellesley College.

Salon Français: Lecture, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Luncheon tendered by Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Mr. Henry L. Stevens, national commander, American Legion, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Mignon," 2:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4.30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Cassan Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eleanor W. Motley. Through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katherine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Scherer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

INDICTMENTS VOIDED IN MEDFORD CASE

Quashing of three of the Middlesex County indictments in the closed Medford Trust Company case resulted from a hearing yesterday before Judge Thomas J. Hammond in the Middlesex Criminal Court. Eight defense motions for bills of particulars were allowed.

The quashed indictments were against Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed bank; Mr. Charles H. Barnes, vice-president; Mr. Lewis H. Lovering, vice-president, and Mr. Frank W. Lovering, director. The indictments were quashed as they were shown to allege as criminal, actions which the defendants had a right to take.

PITTSFIELD ARRANGES LOAN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11 (AP)—The city of Pittsfield yesterday completed arrangements for a $400,000 loan in anticipation of revenue. The city will pay 6 per cent interest, the highest ever paid by it for a loan.

USEFUL WORK URGED IN PLACE OF USELESS JOB

Sturgis Deplores Present Unwise Expenditure of Effort

Useful work to supplant useless jobs in which he believes many unemployed are now occupied, is proposed by Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis in an article in the February issue of the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin."

Existence of useful and necessary work that the unemployed might do makes the present "unwise expenditure of effort" particularly regrettable, Mr. Sturgis said. Farming is, in his opinion, the principal solution of unemployment.

Varied profitable jobs remain for the unskilled, Mr. Sturgis continued. It is of first importance that the roads administered by the State should be well graded, well built and maintained in the same perfect condition as at the time they were constructed, he declared. "A very large number of men could be employed on such work to the benefit of the State and to all users of the state highways.

"The elimination of grade crossings is an essential and pressing public requirement, but it should be done at the expense of the whole people, and not at the expense of the railroads," he continued. "A very large number of men could be employed on this work throughout New England."

Mr. Sturgis designates the forests of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts as another source of useful work.

"If townships or the State acquired such lands and administered them under a good forester, they would give employment to large numbers of men unskilled and skilled, and should, when supplemented by new planting on wastelands, be self-supporting," he explained.

Mr. Sturgis believes the unemployed could do a fine piece of restoration work. With roads maintained in excellent condition, made safe by elimination of grade crossings, with forest lands husbanded instead of wasted, it is Mr. Sturgis' conviction that the better farm land would come again into demand and that people could be induced to return to the land.

Harvard Proposes New Plan of Tests

Believing that college entrance examinations are an inadequate test of a man's ability, in that they test memory rather than the capacity to think or reason, abandonment of the so-called "Old Plan" examinations is advocated in the latest report of the Overseers' committee of Harvard College.

In substance the report says that entrance examinations cover only one of the many requisite things that the college wishes to know about an applicant. They test knowledge and not appreciation. They encourage cramming—such examinations are not a true test of a boy's capacity to take the college course.

The "New Plan" which the report emphasizes places more influence on the school record, on quality, and on the capacity of the boy to do the work. Another fault found with the examination system by the committee lies in the fact that a large variance exists in the marking standards of various readers, despite the best of standardized systems of marking used by the College Entrance Board. Even in the exact science of mathematics, for example, the committee found that in a study of markings of algebra and geometry examinations and correlation between random markings was only .61.

GEORGIA RATES DISPUTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Mr. L. H. Macomber, an examiner, today recommended the Interstate Commerce Commission dismiss the complaint of the Georgia Public Service Commission charging express rates on fresh vegetables from Georgia points to points in the East are unreasonable.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday snow flurries and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight; Saturday cloudy and colder, followed by snow flurries this afternoon and night in north portion.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	54	Montreal	42	42
Bismarck	-4	12	Nantucket	44	48
Boston	38	38	New Orleans	62	82
Buffalo	40	68	New York	44	48
Calgary	-4	4	Norfolk, Va.	66	82
Charleston	66	78	North Platte	26	42
Chicago	30	64	Philadelphia	48	52
Cincinnati	58	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	84
Denver	30	38	Pittsburgh	44	74
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Portland, Me.	34	36
Hatteras	68	70	Raleigh	64	80
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Feb. 11	72	..	St. Louis	40	66
			St. Paul	6	36
Helena, Mont.	20	36	Salt Lake City	30	38
Huron, S. D.	4	30	San Francisco	44	58
Jacksonville	66	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	40
Kansas City	36	56	Seattle	38	46
Key West	76	80	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	60	70
Memphis	50	68	Wichita, Kan.	38	50
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	-8	8

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 12.
B—Maximum Feb. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:12 p. m., Saturday 3:33 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

Yugoslavia Aspires to Add Something to World Culture

Country Claims More Distinct Literary and Art Centers Than Any Other in Central Europe—Zagreb Most Gifted of Three Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—Yugoslavia claims to have more distinct literary and art centers than any other country in this part of Europe, each one of which works more or less independently, making original contributions to the common treasury.

The three main centers are Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, in each of which there are theaters, operas, a university, publishing houses and first-class studios. In the first two there are academies of science and in each of the three a number of museums. In all a vigorous, tempestuous cultural life exists, finding expression in constant conflicts among differing groups and schools.

In Belgrade, which is the capital of the kingdom and the center of Serbia, Serbian influence, of course, dominates, though the city is tending to become the home of a general Jugoslav culture. The marks of Belgrade cultural creations are vigor, realism, directness and precision.

Simplicity, strength and naturalness are the features of the prevailing Belgrade style and language, which is written in the Cyrillic or Russian characters. Life in Belgrade is somewhat patriarchal in tradition, democratic and familiar, and these features leave an impress on the cultural productions, which also contain an Oriental blend inherited from long contact with the Turks.

Dominance of West

In Zagreb, where the Croatian influence is supreme, one sees to a larger degree the dominance of the West. Zagreb was long a part of Austria-Hungary and the Germans left an unmistakable impress here. One finds habits, manners and ways of thinking that are completely lacking in Belgrade. In any case Zagreb is somewhat more aristocratic, more pretentious, more finished and, for the moment, more gifted. It is certainly the chief musical center of the kingdom and produces the best theatrical talent as well as the best dramatists. The best sculptor in this part of Europe lives in Zagreb and practically all critics agree that the best Jugoslav writer is to be found here.

The language used in Zagreb is practically identical with that of the Serbs in Belgrade but it is written with Latin characters and the style is somewhat more involved, less direct and less natural. It is somewhat more imitative and contains more foreign expressions. It is not in such close contact with the dynamic, living speech of the people.

Culture Is Local

In Ljubljana the culture is local and quite restricted, since it is confined to a million people, the Slovenes, who speak a language of their own. Zagreb plays are given in Belgrade without the slightest alteration and vice versa, but a Ljubljana play would have to be translated. Nevertheless in the matter both of technique and of originality the Slovenes are among the first in the kingdom.

From Sarajevo, the chief city of Bosnia, there comes a romantic, Oriental strain, due to the Mussulmans who inhabit this province. Sarajevo means adventurous knights, leisure, caprice, lavishness, uncertainty, irresponsible good times, witty proverbs, clever jokes and imaginative tales. Sarajevo is a forest and garden where writers go to get color and spice and incentive.

The turbulent waters from these and many other springs meet in a torrential, rather turgid, Jugoslav stream which, as it flows through the years, will become cleared and purer and more fecund. The Jugoslavs actively aspire to make a permanent contribution to humanity's culture.

NEW JERSEY WINS POULTRY CONTEST

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Feb. 12 (AP)—New Jersey swept the field yesterday to win both state and individual championships in the fifteenth annual Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest.

New Jersey scored 2706 out of 3600 points in the combined written and judging tests. New York was second with 2688, and Massachusetts third, with 2636. Mr. G. E. Whitson of New Jersey won the individual championship with a combined score of 944 out of a possible 1200.

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Baker's Vanilla, 2 oz. bot.	.29

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Housekeeper Studies Her Color Chart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOOLEN blankets which antedate the present fad for color can be modernized with dye. If put through a yellow dye bath, trimming bands of yellow, pink and blue will become respectively deeper yellow, apricot and green. Should the bath be green the bands would become yellow-green, olive-green and blue-green, respectively. Because blankets are not subjected to as many tubbings as some things, it is entirely practical to use the dye as a tint rather than to boil it in If a washing machine is available the process is simple indeed.

Mix the dye solution according to the directions. Have the washer filled with enough water to cover the article and in motion before the dye is added. Wet the material in warm water and whenever it is possible, let it into the swirling color through the wringer. Run the machine for 20 minutes, then lift the article free of the solution. Add the salt—a half cupful to each pound of fabric—and let it get thoroughly mixed before returning the goods to the dye bath. Keep the machine going for 20 minutes or for half an hour, according to the depth of shade desired, then rinse the blanket in water, first at the same temperature as the dye bath, then at successively lower temperatures until the last water is cold.

This same process is excellent for tinting bedspreads, sheets and curtains.

Bed Ensembles

Two attractive bed ensembles with peacock-blue blankets could be had by tinting the sheets and pillow cases a pale apricot; or cutting off their hems and tinting these a pale shade of peacock, appliquéing them to the body of the sheets, left white or tinted yellow. One cake of light green to two and a quarter cakes of bright blue melted together for each pound of goods, produces peacock-blue.

Towels can be given a sprightly appearance by a swirl through the washing machine rainbow pool. Stenciling, monograms and amusing designs add variety and interest. Trace and design in pencil onto the article and wax around the outside of the pattern, so that when one paints over the stencil with the dye the material can not absorb the color where the wax acts as a "resist" and an uneven outline results. The wax should be composed half-and-half of beeswax and paraffin, warmed to the point of spreading easily. Dissolve the dye in as little water as possible, strain it and add the salt, then apply it with a brush at as warm a temperature as can be employed without melting the wax. Remove the wax with gasoline (taking every precaution against fire) after the pattern is thoroughly dried.

Ombre Effects

A shaded bath curtain in Chinese-jade is effective. Even a rubberized one can be tinted, though, of course, it cannot be boiled. Melt and strain 2⅝ cakes of bright blue and ½ cake of yellow per pound of material and add ½ cupful of salt; then pour only enough into the dye bath for the palest shade desired, keeping the rest in reserve. Have the bath as warm as possible and dip the entire article; then rinse it and dip it again, holding the part that is to be palest free of the second bath. After still another rinsing, add a little more dye. Repeat the dip-and-rinse process, each time holding more material out of the solution and adding more dye, until the deepest shade is gradually reached.

The bath mat could be a Chinese-red (⅝ of a cake of orange to ½ of a cake of scarlet). If there is a bathroom rug it would be stunning worked out in a hooked design representing some Chinese subject. Old woolen garments from the rag bag can easily be made into hooked rugs, which last longer and rival the beauty of those made from yarn. They are, of course, more in the old tradition, also.

Table linen has succumbed more lately to the wave of color, but now even formal tables are properly and effectively set on tinted damask. Where enough formal cloths cannot be had to permit a supply showing a variety in color, prepared powder tints may be used to color over and over again in different shades the same piece, for these tints wash out easily. Cloths used often or where variety is not specially desired, should be dyed in fast color—that is, in color boiled in—for faded linen will depress any meal. Unbleached muslin dyed in gay colors with stenciled or appliquéd patterns makes smart and durable cloths for informal rooms and occasions. It is also attractive for bedspreads. Dyed cheesecloth makes dainty curtains for simple rooms.

Cretonne, chintz or other such drapery material can be changed and subdued by a quick dip in a weak solution of gray sand color. Moreover the same pattern can be used throughout a room in different intensities of color by employing this method.

A remedy for streaked and faded draperies of this kind is to freshen and change their original colors by choosing the most faded tint as a wash. For example, if the blue has faded more than the other tones in a pattern of red, black, orange, yellow and blue flowers o an ecru background, a pale blue bath may be used. The red will tone to purple or wine, according to the amount of blue used; the black will remain black; the yellow become green; the orange grow dull (as blue is its complement); the blue be intensified; and the background shade to soft old-blue.

When matching, combining or experimenting with colors, always test the results first with a sample. Prepare the dye bath. For a sample two inches square, use about a half-pint of the solution, and boil the sample in it for five minutes. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and boil 10 more minutes; rinse and dry. Much time will be saved and many disappointments avoided by first testing to determine what the effect of the whole will be.

[This is the last article in a series of four articles on dyeing as a means of economy in refreshing worn garments and in giving new interest to household necessaries. The first two articles appeared on Jan. 15 and Jan. 22 on this page, and the third on the Fashions and Dressmaking Page Jan. 27.]

Bananas in New Ways

BANANAS are like many other fruits in that they have a cooking as well as an eating stage. When they are green at the tips they are just right for baking or broiling to be served as a vegetable. When the banana is all yellow it is ready for eating. Brown specks on the skin are nature's signs of perfection in flavor and food value of the fruit. They should not be kept in the refrigerator, for cold retards the ripening process and detracts from the delicious flavor.

Ripe bananas may be whipped in a very few minutes to the consistency of very heavy cream, so forming a foundation for cake frosting, pudding sauces, milk drinks and desserts. Add sugar and lemon juice to taste, and in amounts to secure the desired consistency for icings and sauces. Such a frosting makes a delicious substitute for whipped cream, especially on hot gingerbread.

For an unusual fruit salad dressing, add the beaten pulp of a ripe banana to each cupful of mayonnaise.

To keep sliced or diced bananas from turning dark drop the pieces as they are cut into fresh or canned fruit juice, such as orange or lemon juice, or canned pineapple juice.

Bananas With Bacon

Roll half-lengths or whole peeled bananas with strips of bacon, securing the ends with toothpicks. Broil under a flame or bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahr., about 15 minutes or until the fruit is tender and the meat is crisp. These are delicious and hearty for breakfast or luncheon.

Baked Bananas

Peel bananas, arrange in a shallow heat-proof baking dish, sprinkle with lemon juice and 1 tablespoonful of sugar mixed with 1-16 of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahr., until tender, about 15 minutes. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot.

Banana Toast

Cut 6 slices of bread about ¼ of an inch thick and toast on one side. Spread the other side liberally with butter and cover with sliced bananas, or with banana pulp to which a little lemon juice has been added. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and brown delicately under the broiler.

Bananas Glazed With Pineapple

Cut 3 bananas into halves and arrange in a shallow baking dish with 6 half-slices of pineapple. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahr., about ten minutes, until the sugar is melted to a glaze. Serve as a garnish for meat.

Banana Fritters

Sift together 1½ cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt. To 1 well beaten egg add 2-3 of a cupful of milk, and add slowly to the dry ingredients, stirring constantly. The batter should be thick enough to entirely coat the fruit; if it is not, add a little more flour.

Peel 6 bananas, cut into halves lengthwise, then crosswise, and dip into the fritter batter. Fry in deep, hot fat, 395 degrees Fahr., turning frequently until golden brown. Drain, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot.

Banana Pineapple Salad

Arrange individual servings by placing a slice of pineapple on a leaf of lettuce. Slice 2 bananas into 1-3 of a cupful of lemon juice; leave five minutes, then drain. On the outside edge of the pineapple arrange a circle of overlapping banana slices and in the center heap part of 2 cupfuls of grapes, halved and seeded. Garnish with mayonnaise diluted with whipped banana pulp and orange juice to taste, and top with slices of maraschino cherry.

Banana Nut Salad

Roll a banana in lemon juice, then in broken nut meats and lay on a lettuce leaf for individual serving. Add a dash of lemonnaise—mayonnaise diluted to taste with lemon juice—at the side of each leaf.

Baked Bananas With Marshmallows

Place peeled split bananas flat side up in a buttered baking dish and on them place marshmallows cut into halves. Bake in a moderate oven about 10 minutes until the marshmallows are golden brown.

Banana Cake

Cream ½ of a cupful of shortening, add gradually 1½ cupfuls of sugar, then stir in 2 stiffly beaten eggs. Put through the fruit press or sieve 2 or 3 bananas, to make 1 cupful, and add ¼ of a cupful of sour milk. Sift together: 2 cupfuls of flour, ½ of a teaspoonful of baking powder, ¾ of a teaspoonful of salt. Add to the egg mixture, alternating with the liquid, then flavor with 1 teaspoonful of lemon extract. Pour into greased and floured layer cake pans and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahr. When the layers are cold, put them together with whipped cream slightly sweetened, and spread whipped cream over the top. Or use banana frosting.

Banana Frosting

Mash ripe banana to make ½ of a cupful and beat in sifted confectioners' sugar to make a mixture stiff enough to spread—from 2 to 2½ cupfuls. Add 1-16 of a teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice and ½ of a teaspoonful of vanilla. For a hard sauce for pudding, use a little more sugar so the sauce may be piled in a dish.

Banana Apricot Mousse

Mash bananas to make 1 cupful of pulp, then stir in ¾ of a cupful of apricot pulp, 3 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, 1-3 of a cupful of apricot juice and the same amount of powdered sugar, and 1-16 of a teaspoonful of salt; heat well. Whip 1 cupful of cream or evaporated milk and fold into the first mixture with 2 tablespoonfuls of drained and chopped maraschino cherries. Freeze in an automatic refrigerator, or pack in 8 parts of ice to 1 of salt, until set.

To press lingerie shoulder straps or ribbons when it is not convenient to use an iron, turn on the hot water faucet and when the pipe is very hot draw the straps back and forth across it until they are smooth.

A Trio of Attractive Patterns in Canvas Embroidery.

Victorian Canvas Work Patterns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is an ever-growing love for canvas embroidery of various periods. The patterns which young ladies of the Victorian era exchanged among their friends and from which they worked waistcoats and slippers for their sweethearts and men relatives, are today much sought after. The stitches on them furnish ideas for bags and pochettes and even chair seats, as they are much more easily worked than the more elaborate pictorial designs.

It is not correct to describe this work as cross stitch, for a number of other stitches are used. Nor is the term woolwork, often applied to it, an accurate one, for silk was often mixed with the wool. Instances of this are seen in the top and lowest patterns in the illustration. The attractive center pattern is worked entirely in silk and is done in a kind of blanket stitch. The spots are worked after the ground is finished, and are placed on the seventh stitch alternately between the rows of herringbone. The width of the stripe is five holes.

An Effective All-Over Pattern in Straight Stitches.

A very effective striped design can be made by using ordinary feather-stitch across five holes, in the same way as the herringbone, the stripes being done in contrasting colors or in two tones of the same color.

In many of the patterns straight stitches are used, in either silk or wool, to form little check designs. An illustration of this is seen in the center of the top pattern, which is evidently a design for a bell rope. This center is done in yellow stranded silk. Between each group of stitches is a little straight stitch in buttonhole twisted silk of exactly the same color. The border is done in scarlet wool with groups of cross stitches in the twisted silk. Between the center and border is a row of small cross stitches in the same silk.

Scarlet silk is used in the two rows of cross stitch at the edge of the border. On the inner row these scarlet silk stitches are alternated with two stitches in scarlet wool and on the inner row with two stitches in the yellow twisted silk.

This wide stripe would be very effective repeated for a pochette, though something more subdued than this brilliant Victorian coloring would no doubt be chosen.

Another very effective all-over pattern in which only straight stiches are used is seen in the diagram. In this there are rows of groups of stitches in pale yellow silk intersected with rows made alternately in brown wool and brown silk. This would also be attractive done in different colored silks and wools.

In other patterns cord is sometimes used couched down onto the canvas with silk stitches. One such pattern admired recently was done with narrow silk cord couched down every fifth hole with yellow silk. An interesting pattern seen on a quaint old sampler was done with a white cotton cord and the stitches used to couch it down were arranged in a geometrical pattern carefully shaded in charming colors.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHENEVER I drive up to a filling station to have gasoline put into my car the attendant says to me, "How about the oil?" or, "Shall I check the oil?" He seems not to be nearly so much interested in filling the gasoline tank as in seeing that I have a good amount of the proper kind of oil.

I said something to him one day about his concern regarding the oil and his reply was, "Well, if you run out of gas you can always telephone or send a message to the nearest filling station, and get a fresh supply; water in the radiator may be replenished at any house along the road, but if there is not an adequate supply of oil to lubricate your engine properly irreparable damage may be done before you realize it."

He further elaborated by telling me that not only was oil very important to the smooth performance of any machine, but that the right kind of oil was also essential; winter oil for cold weather, and so on.

* * *

I "paused to reflect" and decided that my mechanical adviser was absolutely correct in his deductions and that nothing, from the tiniest wrist watch to a "Big Ben," from a sewing machine to a farm tractor, could be expected to function properly without sufficient lubrication.

And then I wondered why, in our homes, we give so much time and thought to food and drink and to "wherewithal we shall be clothed," and so often neglect the much more important oil of courtesy, laughter, appreciation, encouragement.

We often take too much for granted. It is understood that father's chief concern is the welfare and happiness of his family, and sometimes, just because he so unfailingly responds to every request, he is taken for granted.

* * *

It has often seemed to me that there is no sweeter human relationship in this world than that of father and daughter. From the moment when he first gazes on her, through eyes expressing awe and wonder, through the years when "Daddy" is the court of final resort and the acme of all wisdom, to the day when he watches proudly as she establishes her own home, and then on, through all the days that follow, the relationship grows in sweetness and companionship.

A young mother recently wrote to her parents who were living in the old home at some distance from where she had established her family. She said that she was beginning to realize what the years of constant devotion must have meant to both of them, and that she wanted them to know that she was each day thinking of them and thanking them, and that she wished she had more often expressed her appreciation when she was with them. She closed her letter with these words, "There is never a day when I do not have occasion to say to my children, 'When I was a little girl my mother told me,' and always it is something that helped me and will help them. There is never a day when I do not marvel at father's never failing support of our every plan and ambition, and his wise guidance and great kindness."

* * *

That was a wonderful letter for those parents to receive, but it would have been just as wonderful if they had heard those words often while the children were with them.

Let us get out the oil can of kindness and use it freely.

Design in Household Commodities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SPEAKING before the Industrial Institute of the Art Center on the subject of styling, Miss Marion Taylor, merchandising counsel for several large manufacturers, called attention to the diminishing use of individual items, such as salts and peppers and nut dishes. She said that the trend was toward a few pieces of ample proportions. The pattern of the table setting is now spacious. Broad areas of interesting damask or lace dominate the picture and are accented by a few striking pieces of silver, glass and porcelain, each one of which has character. Despite the fact that such a table presents an air of perfection and finality, it abets a certain freedom by encouraging the guests to pass to one another the salt and the nuts and the olives, and thus tends to interrupt intermittently conversations à deux, and to make the exchange of ideas general.

Who has decided that little containers shall pass temporarily into the limbo? Perhaps the public will answer, "Why, the designers and the manufacturers and the merchants, of course." But these reply, "Not at all; we have simply designed and made and put in the market what the consumer has shown that she wanted. Before deciding on the designs which we offer, we went to parties and kept our eyes open to observe what people did and said. We investigated the choice made by customers in shops and the 'lines' which were in demand. In styling the new table service we have only followed the dictates of the consumers. They, not we, are the fashion arbiters always."

Standardization Not Change to Be Feared

This statement, which is emphasized by all purveyors to public taste, makes fashions more significant because it reveals them as expressions of social trends, of current ways of thinking and acting. One sees them as spontaneous and inevitable burgeonings on the tree of social history.

Instead of there being too many fashion changes, in the field of household design at least, there are undoubtedly too few. Many very ugly utility objects are accepted unthinkingly because they have long been standardized and so are our judgments in relation to them. We accept them without truly seeing them. Mr. Lucian Bernhard, well-known designer, speaking on another occasion before this industrial institute, said that for several years he had stood in need of an electrical alarm clock, but that he was unable to find one that harmonized with his bedroom sufficiently well to be tolerable to his taste. He explained the lack of diversity and interest in useful objects in part by the fact that we have not in the United States municipal arts and crafts schools where designers could experiment, such as exist in every considerable German town. The wealth of new material and new processes at the present time render experiments thoroughly exciting and valuable, for they make possible a more general use of a utility combined with a more expressive and, therefore, more beautiful form.

Asked what he would do to improve the appearance of a carpet sweeper, Mr. Bernhard said that one of the first changes he would make would be to enliven the colors. Dark brown paint and dull black metal were, he declared, prohibitive of pleasure. Scarlet, apple-green, orange, or peacock-blue paint could be combined with white or bronze-colored metal to produce a gayety-enhancing commodity.

Interpreters

Mr. Bernhard feels that it is harder in the United States than in Europe for an artist to come into friendly relations with manufacturers because here he has no official standing, no civil acknowledgment. The manufacturer is primarily interested in financial success; the artist in line, form and color. In some instances they imagine themselves to be antagonistic; in almost all cases they need an interpreter, not only to explain them to each other but to explain authoritatively to each the taste and buying trends of the consumer. Here the stylist steps in and collects information regarding what the public wants and will buy, which makes it safe and profitable for the designer to invent new forms and for the manufacturer to produce them.

The versatility of a designer is often a matter of wonder. He is able to turn from the plan for a lamp to the question of a sink which shall be both labor-saving and artistically pleasing from a textile decoration to a consideration of a typewriter whose proportions and shape, without the sacrifice of mechanical efficiency, shall mark an æsthetic advance. Mr. Bernhard explained this versatility by the power of the artist to submerge personality in the solution of a problem. And therein lies a rather beautiful moral.

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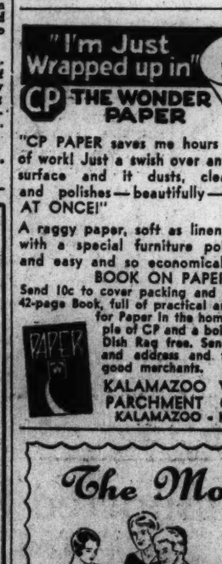

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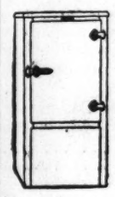

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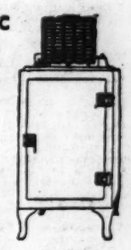

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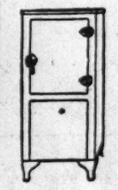

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THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in February)

FEBRUARY is the youth of the year. In spite of all calendar dates that bid us wait for March twenty-first before hailing spring, we do it instinctively when the winds shake the first ripe pollen from the tasseled hazels; when the earliest crocus lights its flame and the snowdrop, all in white and green, bends its meek head above the still frosty earth. Most of all we hail it spring because of the mysterious return or reappearance of birds that we had missed. And, too, we see it in the revived beauty of plumage. Those starlings that ran on the frosty lawn in somber black, or in more youthful habiliments of slowly fading white-spotted waistcoats, have suddenly acquired the gleaming bronze hues of their courtship flights, and shimmer in a web of dim purple and green under the February sun.

We have grown too accustomed to call the winter months "silent," thinking perhaps of the general absence of actual song; but now the great chorus of spring is opening. One by one the voices will awaken until that hour of dewy morning when dawn light and song are one.

The winter tendency to gather into flocks, or to live as units in a more or less mixed assembly, is giving way to the impulse to nest; and, as if some darling vision of infant wings among the dogroses shone starlike through the cold spring rain, the songs gather sweetness hour by hour. Where the thrush sings on his quickened bough, for already the first faint shadow of green has fallen between the bare branches and the little leaf is awake within its bud, the gentle hen watches him with untroubled eyes from the shelter of the thicket. The great tit hymns his two-note repertoire and, hearing that untuneful song, our hearts leap, because of those other double notes that shall surely come. The little flung song of the chiff-chaff in the larchen woods of March, the cry of the Wanderer in the April copses; the cuckoo, whose gray wings even now stir under the cerulean skies of Greece, remembering our breathing hawthorn and the luminous dusk of June. Wrens, as evapescent as flower shadows, flit in pairs along the mossy wall, and hedgesparrows run with elfin flutings in the twisted ash and bramble at the garden's end. Blackbirds, that so lately besieged terrace and windowsill, are mysteriously withdrawn. At most we see them looking reflectively in our direction from some fastness in the bushes, as if resolving that the sweet trust that set them feeding from our hands in winter shall be carried over to later weeks, when insistent appetites in the little home among the rose stems send adventuring parents to our very tables.

Perhaps the typical birds of February in these southwestern Cotswolds are the missel thrush, the chaffinch and the yellowhammer. In gardens, at any rate, it is the missel thrush who most frequently sings for any length of time, he who is most frequently seen in rain or shine among the apple boughs or silhouetted against a windy sky where the poplar is gathering its pale gold gloom. It is an enchanting thing to walk abroad before the earliest leafing and see the delicate shadows that lie in the great arms that were empty before. Oak and poplar have a nebulous honey-hued haze, beeches are cloudy with amethyst, the hazel thickets are fawn all curiously dappled with the creamy gold of ripening catkins, elms and limes and chestnuts have a beautiful fugitive green fallen upon them as twilight falls on high hills. Only the birch, the sycamore and the ash seem barren of this late winter loveliness; and even the ash has a kind of gray bloom upon it that gives it a distinct place in the February harmony of color.

The chaffinch, who has been on the doorstep since December, grows suddenly shy, withdraws and flirts a little with his one-time friends. He is as jaunty as ever and appropriates the garden paths as he did a few weeks ago, but there is a growing tendency toward the paddock trees and farther afield; so that the gay little song succeeding his winter "chink chink" falls on the ear by meadow and lane, by woodside and common. Of all the upland birds the yellowhammer is here our most familiar; and, when the chaffinch begins to rehearse his full song, the yellowhammer sings a plaintive second. Delightful as is his later chant, it is now that it rises most sweetly on the air. Over the wind-raked grasses, palely golden in the February sunshine, flits the golden bird, coming softly to some mossed wall or lichened bole, saffron-stained by Cotswold weather, to call again and again for: "A little bit of bread . . . a little bit. . . a little . . ." Later on he will add a couple of notes to his vocabulary, to the effect that he has no taste for cheese.

High on the Kentish cliffs toward Dover, you may hear this single stave the summer long, and the air seems full of yellowhammers, wheeling over blackberry bushes, spinning an inch above the bright sunrose, running unafraid from beneath one's feet over the salted turf; but it is in the Cotswolds that the bird seems most at home, in the Cotswolds that one sees, least surprised, between the wild gorse and the wide skies, that little cowslip head.

At all seasons the titmice are among the most attractive of birds—they are so small and perfect, so beautifully colored, so busy, so free from self-consciousness. Something about the crystal clearness of a bright February day, something about its cold quiet shadows on a sunless one, enhances the delicate gradations of color in these charming birds. The misty blue and yellow of the bluetits gathers intensity as they climb about their swung cokernut; the somber black and gray of the cole and marsh tits is revealed as an exquisite transition from glossy head to pearl-brown breast; and the more defined colors of the long-tailed are brightening toward the full beauty of the April plumage—the black-barred white face, the white and rose-flushed breast and underparts, the black and rich brown wings and back, the white-edged tail. The tendency to crowd into a mixed company that, during autumn and winter, gave one opportunity to see four or five species of titmice flittering with small voices in the same garden or on the woodland edge, is breaking down now and small hearts are leaning toward the nest.

It is at this moment, too, watching the titmice between field and coppice, that a fugitive echo on the wind sends us deeper into the quiet aisles. The hour of winter carelessness is past and the doors of hedgerow and thicket, that have stood wide for so many weeks, are being closed. At any moment now, the leafy screens will fall and behind them unnumbered little wings grow strong. Even at this early date, the missel thrush has built, and broods her precious eggs, green-blue in a moss-lined nest, while her mate, the storm-cock, sings above her, flinging upon wind and sleet as fair a song as you shall hear from dawn to eve. Though frost and snow persist for a while, sweet spring is at hand. It is this that woke the echo which drew us in under the netted branches, the echo of a merry voice that mocks at winter's heels—low, delicious, compelling, the enchanting laughter of the green woodpecker.

D. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Children of Vernonet: From a Painting by B. Fleetwood Walker

CHILDHOOD has ever been among the most fascinating subjects for the painter—has engaged, indeed, some of the worthiest endeavors in the realm of art; and it may be said that the response of artists to the appeal of childhood is almost as varied as the technique employed. Many artists, attracted by the naïveté, simplicity and charm of a child, have striven in their work to be as the child is, with the result that the picture is often imbued with a sentimentality which, pleasing though it may at first appear, seems nevertheless an incomplete expression of all that childhood may mean to the sensitive adult mind. It is given to few artists who attempt the portrayal of childhood to achieve the deeper realism that, combined with a hint of mystery such as will be found in all truly great works of art, reveals an insight into character which may come only by way of intuition.

In "The Children of Vernonet" the artist, Mr. Bernard Fleetwood Walker, notwithstanding the uniformity in the expression of the faces, conveys a suggestion of some universal quality of childhood in which alertness, serenity, and candor all have their part. Quite obviously these children were found at play: we have the impression that they have been enticed from their games to pose for a few minutes in this orderly grouping, for a sense of arrested motion is there, and it is as if they will shortly bound out of the picture, forgetful of their brief restraint in a joyful resumption of play.

The picture was done during a sketching tour in France, and nothing seemed more natural to the artist than that he should place these children of Vernonet against the background of their native village. The competent manner in which architectural detail is drawn, without forcing attention off the children, may be observed. The whole picture is held together by a strong feeling for pattern and carries all its detail without fussiness, because of the broad and confident technique employed. The light is direct over the whole canvas, not diffused or localized, and a certain pleasing flatness is maintained by carrying the color of an object well up to the shadows without overpainting the half-tones. The picture thus gains in decorative value. A simple forthrightness in the draftsmanship, a careful organization of all the color tones with neutral tints well balanced by strong notes for accent, give the picture an uncommon cogency in which delicacy is mingled with strength.

Shown at the Paris Salon, it gained for the artist the Bronze Medal, which is awarded to few British artists, and was well hung at the Royal Academy in London in 1930.

Mr. Fleetwood Walker, who lives in Birmingham, England, has done many portraits of children. His method most frequently is to draw numerous rough sketches which serve to give him so intimate a knowledge of the sitter that, if he so desires, he may paint the finished picture without reference to the sketches. Attracted by the technique of Manet and other Impressionists, he is influenced also by the masters of older periods; and his technique may be said to combine much of what was best in the past with what is best in the modern movement. Every picture he regards as a distinctive problem to be thought out in its own way, and he rightly avoids that bane of all true artists, painting to a formula.

Preserving the Design

A skilful literary artist has constructed a tale. If wise, he has not fashioned his thoughts to accommodate his incidents; but having conceived, with deliberate care, a certain unique or single *effect* to be wrought out, he then invents such incidents—he then combines such events as may best aid him in establishing this preconceived effect. If his very initial sentence tend not to the outbringing of this effect, then he has failed in his first step. In the whole composition there should be no word written, of which the tendency, direct or indirect, is not to the one preëstablished design. And by such means, with such care and skill, a picture is at length painted which leaves in the mind of him who contemplates it with the kindred art, a sense of the fullest satisfaction. The idea of the tale has been presented unblemished, because undisturbed; and this is an end unattainable by the novel. Undue brevity is just as exceptionable here as in the poem; but undue length is yet more to be avoided.—From EDGAR ALLAN POE'S "Essay on Hawthorne."

The Haymow

High up under the cobwebbed rafters of the barn lies last year's grass, withered, in a gray and faintly golden mound. All that five acres of earth could produce in three spring and summer months is gathered here on this upper floor that measures only thirty by twenty feet. Hundreds of forkfuls are wedged tightly in together; a dozen wagon-loads of grass have been packed so closely as to make a second floor, uneven and yielding, over which one may walk or wade with wary step. The mow is a small wilderness of stems bent and twisted, laid end to end or criss-crossed, standing tall or lying flat or reaching sidewise, disordered and awry. Such beauty as it has is only what association lends, yet it is a place that children delight in, and all those who remember childhood. Its shadows are mysterious, its lights vivid, and the scent of it brings June into January.

Here is the storehouse of summer, the treasure of a thousand sunny hours. Here are the tall blades on which the butterflies rested, the bluebells that bent six months ago beneath the weight of a bee, and the thistle-tops where the goldfinch perched and sang. Lying at ease here in the silence, one remembers how these blades played in the wind when they were still green and anchored to earth. Their tall tops seemed to brush against the very clouds as one lay under them, gazing upward. Nothing is more beautiful than tall grass charmed in the moonlight, or more graceful than its billowy motion when the wind waves it. The sunlight flickered and glanced among these bristling tops little more than half a year ago, and laid a pale blue luster along their swaying stems. Sunlight and wind, moonshine and the meadowbrook, bees and butterflies and goldfinches and bobolinks—such have been the companions of this grass.

And even now the sun looks in through the open door, or slips a long slanting strip of gold through a crack in the boarding. At night the moon comes walking with silver feet. Even the wind has not forgotten, for it breathes through every crevice and cranny of the old barn as though it were seeking a playmate. And, when the wind is still, the grass answers with faint reminiscent rustlings and tickings, tiniest fragments of sound, which only the mouse can hear.

Lincoln

The dignity of soul in your fine eyes,
The lines love's labor limned upon your face,
The grace your rivals could not understand,
In these, nobility's kind warmth we trace.

They called you awkward, ignorant, uncouth,
So unaware were they of your great heart—
The gentleness of unselfed love in you
Made little children yearn to take your part.

I would you knew reflected back to you
The dear esteem we hold you in today;
We lift our thought in reverent salute,
Acknowledging our debt for freedom's day.

Though dark the way appeared to human sense,
And woe was anguished through a mist of tears—
You never faltered in far-seeing love
That set man's freedom far above all fears.

A throb of gratitude awakens thought;
We see the curtains of remembrance part,
And look with thankfulness upon your work
So freely given from a noble heart.

MABEL COPE BURRELL

Über Beratungen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE klar man doch in unserer Zeit der vielen Beratungen, zu denen die Völker der Welt zusammenkommen, um so viele gemeinsame hochwichtige Probleme zu besprechen und zu lösen, zu erkennen beginnt, daß eine höhere Weisheit als rein menschliches Überlegen gesucht werden muß; daß nur „die Lippen der Gerechten", wie es in den Sprüchen heißt, „heilsame Dinge lehren" und „viele weiden"! Diese Worte bedeuten unverkennbar den aufbauenden, heilenden Rat der Rechtdenkenden, deren Denken die eine allumfassende Unparteilichkeit aufrecht erhaltende göttliche Intelligenz widerspiegelt. Der Fortschritt der Welt enthüllt zusehends die Tatsache, daß der Rat und die Führung derer, die die Eingebungen und den Antrieb des göttlichen Prinzips unverzüglich fühlen und danach handeln, wahre Führerschaft ist.

Ist es je klarer als heute zutage getreten, daß die Menschen sich von menschlichen Ansichten, von veraltetem, rein verstandesmäßigem Überlegen und von der Weltlichkeit abwenden und die Weisheit suchen müssen, die über der fleischlichen Gesinnung steht und auf der Tatsache der Allheit und der unfehlbaren Urteile des göttlichen Gemüts beruht? Eigennützige Parteilichkeit, Unaufrichtigkeiten, erfolgloses Vorgehen, begrenzte Ausblicke haben sich als zwecklos erwiesen, und das beweisbare Verständnis einer höchsten Intelligenz, die die Menschen als die Liebe bezeichnen und immer mehr als anwendbar erkennen lernen, ist das große Bedürfnis der Welt.

Paulus, dessen Ratschläge alle christlichen Völker wertschätzen, schrieb sehr demütig über seine Redefähigkeit, indem er erklärte, seine Predigt bestehe „nicht in vernünftigen Reden menschlicher Weisheit, sondern in Beweisung" der Kraft Gottes,—in der unwiderstehlichen Folgerichtigkeit und Überzeugungskraft bewiesener Wahrheit, die nur aus dem Munde des Rechtschaffenen kommen kann. Mose, ein anderer großer Führer, erklärte: „Ich bin je und je nicht wohl beredt gewesen, . . . ich habe eine schwere Sprache und eine schwere Zunge. Der Herr sprach zu ihm: Wer hat dem Menschen den Mund geschaffen? . . . So gehe nun hin: Ich will mit deinem Munde sein und dich lehren, was du sagen sollst".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 410 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Die Heilige Schrift sagt: ‚Der Mensch lebt nicht vom Brot allein, sondern von einem jeglichen Wort, das durch den Mund Gottes geht', und sie zeigt damit, daß Wahrheit das tatsächliche Leben des Menschen ist; die Menschheit weigert sich jedoch, diese Lehre in die Praxis umzusetzen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Zweckmäßigkeit aufrichtigen und verständigen Anrufens der Weisheit, die höher steht als materielle Begriffe und Verfahren, und sie beweist ihre Wirksamkeit in jeder menschlichen Lage, sei das Bedürfnis Hilfe für leidende Körper, kranke Geschäfte oder Sitten, sicherer Rat oder geordnete Geldverhältnisse.

Wer die allgemeine Gedankenrichtung unparteiisch beobachtet, findet, daß das Anerkennen des Gemüts als das einzige schöpferische und erhaltende Prinzip des Menschen und des Weltalls das Urteilen auf der Grundlage von Ursache und Wirkung in der Materie unaufhaltsam verdrängt. Die göttliche Wissenschaft trägt zu diesem Wandel bei. Die geistige Wesenseinheit ist geoffenbart und kommt in fortschrittlichem Denken zum Ausdruck. Der Mensch wird als das ausgedrückte Ebenbild seines göttlichen Prinzips erkannt; daher bringt er die Weisheit, die Liebe, den Überfluß und die Intelligenz seines Schöpfers zum Ausdruck. Der Mensch ist „die zusammengesetzte Idee Gottes und schließt alle richtigen Ideen in sich", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 475). Diese rechten Ideen, aus denen der Mensch besteht, müssen in der Tat in vollständiger Übereinstimmung zusammenarbeiten. Wird dieses Verständnis geistiger Wesenseinheit festgehalten und bewiesen, so kann in jeder Beratung über jeden Gegenstand die Fähigkeit, gerecht und einmütig zu denken und zu sprechen, zum Ausdruck kommen. „Die Frucht aber der Gerechtigkeit wird gesäet im Frieden denen, die den Frieden halten".

Es wird allgemein zugegeben, daß Völkerberatungen nur in dem Maße im Geiste der Rechtschaffenheit beharren und wirken können, wie alle Menschen Selbstsucht, Sinnlichkeit, Mißtrauen gegen das Gute und das Verherrlichen des Bösen im Denken und Reden überwinden. Wer weder irrig beeinflussen noch beeinflußt werden will, dürfte kaum eine geeignetere Vorbereitung finden als inbrünstig das einfache Gebet des Mannes zu wiederholen, der berufen wurde, zu herrschen, und der an der Schwelle dieser Erfahrung sich wie ein Kind vorkam. „So wollest du deinem Knecht geben ein gehorsames Herz, daß er dein Volk richten möge und verstehen, was gut und böse ist. Denn wer vermag dies dein mächtiges Volk zu richten?" bat Salomo.

Wie wahr es sich doch erweist, daß Demut und Einfachheit die Eigenschaften sind, durch die das menschliche Denken die von oben kommende Weisheit gewahr werden und ihr vollständig vertrauen kann! Immer mehr Menschen, die auf die ernsten Bemühungen zur Verbesserung der Beziehungen in der Welt achten, erkennen klar, daß die Unendlichkeit des Gemüts und des Menschen unzertrennliche Beziehung zum Prinzip besser denn je verstanden werden müssen, und daß durch die göttliche Wissenschaft, die Wissenschaft des Gemüts, das in Christus Jesus war, die Fußtapfen zu solchem Erkennen erklärt und als zweckdienlich bewiesen werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Pastiche of Dinan

We paused
Outside the high walls
Of the lycée
Which had schooled the young Chateaubriand,
And gazed for a moment
Through the closed gates
Into that spacious courtyard—
All white light and shadows.—

How serene was that view
From the bridge!
With the tawny-coloured Rance
Rippling through the Brittany meadows
Far far below.
How tranquil were those wrinkled peasants
Seated silently beneath the bowed branches
Of the huge elms on the ramparts!
How blue was the sky:
How sweet and holy that impregnable quietude.

S. F. A. COLES, in "Pilgrimage."

Lunching at the Waldorf

An old lady breezed into the hotel, her shawl wrapped tightly about her, her bustling black dress moving furtively through the corridor. She had the most perplexed look on her face. She came up to a tall, well-built, pleasant gentleman, and said:

"Could you tell me where the main dining-room is? I must eat in there—"

"But, madam, it's crow—"

Yes, she continued, interrupting the pleasant gentleman, she must go in there. She had arrived in New York only two days ago. She was leaving with her niece on the morrow for their home in Michigan. Her niece was out gallivanting—well, she wanted to eat in the big room . . . to eat in The Waldorf was one of her chief ambitions that finally impelled her to come to New York.

"Very well," said the gentleman, "I'll try to get you in." How much would it cost? After all, she hadn't too much money. He looked at her for some time, studied the anxious, pleading, lined face. "I understand," he said, "it costs fifty cents. Allow me to bring you to the main dining-room." Then he led her into the Palm Room. He lifted the plush rope. He marched toward a table and waiters bowed before him. He whispered something to the waiters and they hurried away.

The old lady sat at the table. Before she even had a chance to order anything the waiters began to serve her. The courses would have made any gourmand envious. When the meal was over she fumbled in her little black leather portmanteau and brought out a half dollar. This she gave to the waiter and he, accepting it, bowed most graciously. At the entrance, the pleasant gentleman approached her and escorted her to the door. On the way she expressed her enthusiasm with the meal. It was, she said, the best fifty-cent dinner she ever had tasted.

"And you, sir," she said, "have been very kind in going out of your way to show an old lady to a table. May I ask your name?"

The pleasant gentleman blushed a little, perhaps, and smiled. "Some call me Oscar," he said.—MCCARTHY and RUTHERFORD, in "Peacock Alley."

Words Without Music

The quiet things know best
The strength in solitude;
The plow upturned, the gulls
That in gray silence brood.
The frightened hare that slips
Behind the grassy mound;
Dark, secret roots of trees
Snaring the stubborn ground;
All these know that in peace
Is heard the delicate beat
Of stanzas set by time
On soft, unmeasured feet.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

An Old Blacksmith Shop in Poland

The air o. the evening on this day in early June of the year 1832 was slightly sultry, although the sun had set and a light wind was stirring the trees. In the west the sky shone red and pink and orange, with here and there a crystal beam of light shooting up from behind the horizon. . . . In the fields the men and women and children had finished their labor; the day had been favorable for work in the gardens—weeding the long rows of beets and cabbages, or harvesting the earliest of the first crop; but labor had not been prolonged after the setting of the sun, according to the old unwritten law of the land, and at the cottage doors the people gathered in groups, scooping up their soup from wooden bowls, talking, lolling on rough benches or singing.

Against the edge of pine trees, where the little brook curved and hesitated before darting into the meadows, there nestled a little blacksmith shop. In front of it ran the road, which continued on for a number of miles before it entered the suburbs of the city of Vilno, to the northwest, and in the other direction skirted the thicket of trees, and ran in the direction of Minsk. From the road one could look in through the large wide-open door of the smithy and see the coals glowing in the forge fire, with a figure near by like a giant of old beating with a hammer upon an anvil. . . .

The shop formed a part of the blacksmith's dwelling. Where habitation ended and shop began, was a thick wall of heavy timbers. From the outside, the whole building looked like a small fortress—ancient, of thick unpolished beams, with narrow windows and small panes of glass, betokening the fact that the blacksmith was a man of some means, for in the country few could afford glass in cottage windows. The windows were very high, leaving the understructure about the height of a man, two rows of beams in thickness like the walls of an old-time fortress. . . . The great roof that lay over the whole building was of heavy thatch, fresh and smooth on the outside, save where here and there birds had penetrated and nested, and firm and blackened within, with no hanging strands to catch the sparks that danced from the burning coals when the draught from the bellows played through them.

The forge was at the end of the shop farthest from the double wall that separated it from the dwelling. It was like a brick oven beneath; directly over it hung a hood of metal to catch the smoke and sparks. From the hood a pipe zigzagged to an old brick chimney from which the soot was cleaned each month lest a fire should start there and throw live cinders into the roof of thatch. The anvil stood back a short distance from the forge, nearly in the middle of the shop, to give the blacksmith room to swing his hammer. The water butt was beside the anvil. Around the walls hung scythes, and odd bits of wire and harness and metal, and along the wall which divided shop from house was a long bench supported at each end by stout braces.—From "The Blacksmith of Vilno," by ERIC P. KELLY.

Concerning Conferences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days of many conferences, drawing the peoples of the world together to discuss and solve so many interrelated problems of great import, how apparent it is becoming that wisdom, above mere human reasoning must be sought; that only "the lips of the righteous"—as the book of Proverbs puts it—"know what is acceptable" and will "feed many." These words plainly signify the constructive, healing counsel of those who think rightly, whose thought reflects the divine intelligence, which sustains an all-inclusive equity. World progress is fast unfolding the fact that true leadership is the counsel and conduct of those quick to feel and obey the intuitions and impulsion of divine Principle.

Has it ever been more apparent than today that men must turn from human opinions, outmoded reasoning of mere intellectualism and worldliness, to seek the wisdom which is above carnal-mindedness and is based upon the fact of divine Mind's allness and unerring judgments? Self-seeking partiality, insincerities, negative processes, limited outlooks—these have proved useless, and the demonstrable understanding of one supreme intelligence, which men are learning to name and more practically to know as Love, is the world's great necessity.

Paul, whose counsels are cherished by all Christian nations, wrote very humbly of his own powers of speech, declaring that he came "not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration" of God's power—with the irresistible logic and persuasiveness of proved truth, which only the lips of the righteous can speak. Moses, another great leader of men, pleaded: "I am not eloquent . . . I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue. And the Lord said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? . . . Go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say."

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 410 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The Scriptures say, 'Man shall not live by bread *alone*, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,' showing that Truth is the actual life of man; but mankind objects to making this teaching practical." The practicality of sincerely and understandingly invoking the wisdom that is above material concepts and modus, Christian Science teaches; and it proves its effectiveness in every human circumstance, whether it be need for the help of ailing bodies, ailing businesses, or morals, for sure counsel or sound finance.

Those who impartially observe the trend of general thought will find that reasoning from the basis of cause and effect in matter is steadily being superseded by the acceptance of Mind as the sole creative and sustaining Principle of man and the universe. Divine Science is contributing to this change. Spiritual identity is revealed, and is being established in progressive thought. Man is seen to be the expressed likeness of his divine Principle, and therefore expresses his Maker's wisdom, love, affluence, and intelligence. Man is "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas," Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 475). These right ideas which constitute man must indeed work together in complete accord. This understanding of spiritual identity, held to and demonstrated, is potent to bring out in any conference on any subject the ability to think and speak righteously and in unity. "And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

It is generally conceded that only as individuals overcome the selfishness, sensuality, distrust of good, and magnifying of evil in impulse and speech, can national councils carry through in the sustained spirit of righteousness. There could scarcely be a more fitting preparation for all who long neither to influence nor to be influenced erringly, than fervently to echo the simple prayer of one who was called to rule, and who on the threshold of this experience felt himself to be as a little child. "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people," Solomon petitioned, "that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?"

How true to experience it is that humility and simplicity are the qualities which endow human thought with awareness of and implicit trust in the wisdom that is from above! It becomes evident to increasing numbers who watch the earnest efforts toward adjustment of world relations, that the infinitude of Mind and man's inseparable relationship to Principle, need more than ever to be understood, and that the footsteps to such a realization are defined and proved practical by divine Science, the Science of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STAR ATHLETES IN B. A. A. MEET

Many Olympic Candidates to Compete at Boston Arena Tomorrow

Followers of track and field athletics in New England are looking forward with the keenest of interest to the forty-third annual indoor invitation meet of the Boston Athletic Association which will be held in the Boston Arena tomorrow night. The list of entries shows that many of the leading athletes of the country will compete in the various events on the program. This meet has for years drawn the best of the club and college athletes of the eastern part of the United States and, as this is an Olympic year, with the big games scheduled to take place at Los Angeles, Calif., this summer, the athletes are anxious to show the officials and public that they are worthy candidates for the United States team.

For the first time a Pacific coast athletic club will be represented in a Unicorn meet, the Los Angeles Athletic Club having entered some of its star athletes at least two of whom—Robert Maxwell and H. Herman Brix—are expected to compete in the Olympic Games.

There are no less than 11 individual events on the program, to say nothing of a number of team races. The individual events will be the 40-yard dash for men, the 40-yard dash for women, the 45-yard high hurdles, the 1000-yard run, the Hunter mile, the New England A. A. A. U. one-mile championship walk, the 600-yard run, the Williams 5000-meter run, the 16-pound shotput, the running high jump, and the pole vault. The only handicap event is the 16-pound shotput which has been added to the program this year because it is an Olympic year and the B. A. A. is desirous of giving shotputters a chance for more competition. The Williams 5000-meter race is a new distance as that has always been a two-mile event. It has been changed to 5000-meters this year to fit the Olympic distance.

First Place Battles Keen

It takes but a glance at the program to see that the battle for first places is going to be keen. In the 40-yard dash are George I. Simpson, former Ohio State University sprinter, who was the first amateur to run the 100-yard dash in 9.5s., but whose record was not allowed because he used starting blocks; William Bruder of the Newark A. C.; George A. Moran, Boston A. A.; J. B. Hawes and C. A. Pescosolido of Harvard.

Mary Carew of the Medford Girls' Club and joint holder of the record with Rosa M. Grosse, is the leading candidate for the women's 40-yard dash.

There should be a great battle for the 45-yard high hurdles with E. M. Wells, former Dartmouth College star, and John S. Collier, former Brown star, both of whom are now members of the Boston A. A. and joint holders of the record for that event. But they will not have it all their own way with Robert Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C. and former Pomona College star; H. M. Alcorn, B. A. A., and former Dartmouth star; S. H. Furth, Millrose A. A., and former New York University Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. champion, and J. C. Grady and J. J. Hayes, Harvard, also competing.

George H. Bullwinkle, New York A. C.; Russel H. Chapman, Providence Y., and T. E. Clausen will make the 1000-yard run a great battle. Bullwinkle, former C. C. N. Y., 1930 Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. one-mile champion, won the race last year; while Chapman is the Bates College star who won the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. half-mile title in 1930.

The Hunter Mile

The Hunter mile will have Leo Lermond, New York A. C., Orval J. Martin, Los Angeles A. C., Frank Crowley, Manhattan College, Paul Kanaly, Belmont, son of the Yale trainer, and Bay E. Estes, Harvard, as the leading contenders; while Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham University, and Gus Moore, Brooklyn Harriers, are expected to duplicate their great battle of last year in the Williams 5000-meter run. James A. Gordon, Los Angeles A. C., M. A. H. Wakely, Brooklyn Central Y., and E. B. Blake, will force the running in the 600. The New England A. A. A. U. mile walk will find H. L. Clark, West End K. of C., A. W. Bell and E. H. Clark Jr., B. A. A., among the leaders in that event.

H. Herman Brix, Los Angeles A. C., and holder of the indoor record of 51ft. 2½in., is the scratch man in the 16-pound shotput, while George B. Spitz Jr., unattached, holder of the indoor record of 6ft. 7⅝in., is the leading candidate for the running high jump and F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C.; T. H. Lee, Yale, last year's winner; Keith S. Brown, Yale freshman, and Oscar Sutermeister, Harvard, will put up a great battle in the pole vault.

There are some 13 relay races on the program with the Harvard-Yale, varsity; Dartmouth-Princeton-M. I. T.; Boston College-Holy Cross; Boston A. A.-New York A. C., Phillips Andover Academy-Phillips Exeter Academy, two intercollegiate freshman mile championships; intercollegiate varsity two-mile championship, and Boston A. A.-Los Angeles A. C., medley races as the leaders.

WINGATE CUP TO McGRATH

Harvard's 1931 varsity baseball captain, Edward H. McGrath, won his third major baseball award with the announcement at a gathering of members of his team and former "H" men at the Harvard Club of Boston, Commonwealth Avenue, Thursday, that he had been awarded the Wingate Memorial Cup for the best all-round player of last season. The Barrett Wendell Jr. trophy, for the best batter of the previous season, was awarded to Benjamin H. Ticknor. McGrath was awarded the Wendell bat in 1929 and 1930.

BEACH AND RICE IN SEMIFINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Rex Beach and Grantland Rice won their way through the semifinal round of the fifth annual tournament of the Artists and Writers Golf Association yesterday, defeating L. B. Myers and D. Roberts, 1 up and 7 and 6, respectively.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Columbia 40, Dartmouth 22.

1932 Major League Baseball Season Just Around Corner

Hack Wilson Adds Color to Brooklyn Club—Chapman and Martin May Have Helped Bring About Change in Game

Signed contracts are slowly trekking into the winter headquarters of the various major league baseball clubs; holdouts, as usual, are scattered here and there, and one or two of the game's veterans have already begun to get themselves into playing condition—all of which means that the 1932 baseball season is fast approaching. Fans should be more anxious than ever to have the campaign get into full swing, for a number of players have changed uniforms and these men will add new interest. Then, too, many expect a radical change in the game itself—a change which may once more establish the stolen base as an important part of a ball game.

Hack Wilson is probably the most talked-of player at the present time. The fact is well known that he was the home-run king of the majors in 1930, only to slump badly last season and be almost forgotten. But 1932 is another year and it is generally believed throughout the country that Wilson will stage a comeback and have another remarkable season. The Brooklyn management made a wise move when it took the colorful outfielder from the Cardinals. Both the Cubs and Cards may wish before long that they hadn't let him slip from their grasp.

Carey With Brooklyn

Brooklyn fans have visions of a pennant at this early date. They expect much from Wilson and also from Max Carey, the new manager of the club. In the past, poor base running has cost the Robins a number of games. When Carey was active as a player he was a smart base runner, and it may be that he can pass along some of his knowledge to his players. Carey's system of running a ball club is probably quite different from the method used by Wilbert Robinson, who piloted the Robins for many years, and may prove beneficial to the players.

Burleigh Grimes, who virtually pitched the Cards to a championship last year, will "throw them up" for the Cubs this season as a result of the trade which sent Wilson to St. Louis. Grimes is one of the oldest players of the game in point of service, and should do well with another good club like the Cubs behind him. The spitballer's relations with the Cardinals were nothing but the best. Nevertheless, he says that he is pleased with the change, and believes the cooler climate of Chicago will aid him in his pitching.

Meanwhile, the Cards are expecting help from three rookie boxmen—Dean, Carleton and Starr—who made fine records for themselves as minor leaguers. Dean and Carleton pitched in the Texas League in 1931, while Starr was with Rochester. If these three young men make the grade, as they should, the St. Louis club will not miss Grimes.

American League fans are wondering if Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics are capable of capturing another pennant and winning back the championship of the world which went to the National League last October. There are a number of "if's" in Mack's championship machine, but no doubt he will, with the help of Grove, Earnshaw, Cochrane, Foxx and Simmons, win his fourth pennant in as many years. If he does, it will be just another American League record for him and his great team.

Yankees Powerful

Washington, with the addition of Carl Reynolds, a hard-hitting outfielder, may give the Athletics a battle. Cleveland has apparently plugged up a hole at shortstop by securing the veteran Joe Boley from the Athletics, and may be more troublesome. The Yankees are as powerful as ever with their bats and they have a young left-handed pitcher by the name of Vernon Gomez who gives promise of having a great year.

Then there is "the Babe," otherwise known as George Herman Ruth. The 1931 season, in many respects, was his greatest. When the 1932 campaign opens in April, Ruth will be starting his nineteenth year in the American League. If he has another brilliant year, and the rest of the Yankees "click," the Athletics will have to hustle.

Last season the raised stitches on the ball brought about a slight change in the game. The decrease in "slugging" is proof of this. During this change, Ben Chapman, fleet young outfielder of the Yankees, startled the country by stealing 61 bases, to lead the major leagues in that respect. In the World Series of 1931, John "Pepper" Martin was another Ty Cobb on the base paths and a big factor in the Cards' victory over the Athletics. Perhaps the actions of these two young men mean only that they had a good year. But there is a good chance that they have opened the eyes of the baseball world and made players and managers realize that the stolen base is still an important cog in a winning baseball machine. If they have done this, a new era in baseball is just around the corner.

St. Louis-Duluth Game Ends in Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	18	2	12	60	40	36
St. Louis	14	6	12	54	56	28
Chicago	14	4	11	70	46	28
Tulsa	13	3	13	58	58	26
Duluth	12	2	16	57	70	24
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT FEB. 11

St. Louis 1, Duluth 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12—A hard-fought game between the Duluth Hornets and the St. Louis Flyers here last night resulted in a 1-to-1 tie. While the penalties were few, there was much hard checking and desperate thrusts by the players of both teams. There was no scoring until the third period, the start of which was delayed by the Duluth team refusing to take the ice until it received its $500 guarantee. The argument which ensued only served to speed up the play when the teams did take the ice.

Herb Reaume, the Flyers' goalie, who returned to the game after a month on the sidelines, did a fine job of goaltending during the first two periods, but big Bob Davis, Duluth defenseman, caught him off guard with a long shot four minutes after the start of the third period. After St. Louis had missed many chances to score, Billy Hill, the Flyers' veteran forward, took a pass from McPherson and drove the disk in to tie the score at the 11-minute mark. The summary:

ST. LOUIS — DULUTH
Jackson, Scott, lw...rw, Forslund, Anderson
Kirk, McPherson, Depaul, c
c, L. Scott, Thorsteinssen, Leswick
Kendall, Hill, St. John, rw
lw, Merrill, Lessard
Loucks, Creasey, ld.............rd, Davis
Williams, Mulligan, rd.....ld, Bergl, Stuart
Reaume, g..........................g, Turner

Score—St. Louis 1, Duluth 1. Goals—Hill for St. Louis; Davis for Duluth. Assists—McPherson for St. Louis. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Adrian 32, Penn. 23.
Akron 28, Muskingum 26.
Alabama 32, Chattanooga 19.
Centre 38, Kentucky Wesleyan 19.
Central Normal 35, Franklin 24.
Duke 32, Wake Forest 25.
Erskine 48, Presbyterian 30.
Findlay 37, Defiance 28.
Hamilton A. C. 39, West Virginia 21.
Louisiana College 49, Miss. S. T. 39.
Marquette 43, Grinnell 29.
Millikin 22, Illinois Wesleyan 18.
Nebraska 25, Hastings 24.
North Carolina 32, Davidson 28.
Norwich 16, Vermont 12.
Oberlin 38, Case 36.
Southwestern T. 14, Oklahoma City 13.
St. Ambrose 28, Buena Vista 19.
Stetson 30, Georgia 27.
Tarkio 21, Missouri Valley 18.
Western Teachers 40, St. Viator 29.

FIVE-YEAR RENEWAL FOR WARNER

PALO ALTO, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP)—Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, Stanford University football coach, has been offered and will accept a five-year renewal of appointment, it was announced yesterday. Stanford's athletic code precludes issuance of contracts to coaches. They receive a letter of appointment from the president following mutual agreement upon salary. It is understood Warner has received $15,000 a year.

MRS. BYDOLEK IN FINAL

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph Bydolek, Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday advanced to finals of the Miami women's golf championship despite determined resistance from Mrs. Lillian Zech, Chicago. Mrs. Bydolek won 2 and 1. Beatrice Gottlieb, New York, also went into the finals defeating Mrs. L. G. Riley, Pittsburgh, 6 and 5.

Mixsell Reaches Veterans' Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Harold R. Mixsell, the defending champion, reached the final round in the United States veteran squash tennis championship on his home court at the Princeton Club, by defeating R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, in the semifinal round, after a struggle of long rallies, by a score of 15—6, 5—15, 15—10. Reutter held his own for the greater part of the match, but Mixsell tightened up his game after the score reached 10-all in the game, and ran out the match without the loss of another point. Reutter is a slow starter, but gradually settled into his best play, so that the victory was a good one for the many-time champion.

Meantime, Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of Bayside and the New York Athletic Club, was disposing of his Winged Foot clubmate, R. Mason Kirkland, of Elizabeth, in effective fashion, by a score of 15—9, 15—6. This is the first year that Sieverman has been eligible for the veteran championship, and he is a strong favorite to end the reign of Mixsell, who has been the titleholder for the last six years. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, 15—6, 5—15, 15—10.

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—6.

ALEKHINE LEADS STANDING

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The tenth and semifinal round of the international chess tournament was contested yesterday at the Empire Social Chess Club. Isaac Kashdan, United States; Mir Sultan Khan, India, and G. Koltanowski, Belgium, were the winners. Two games were drawn and one adjourned. The summary: Tenth round—Buerger, England, adjourned with W. Winter, England; Kashdan, United States, defeated Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia; Dr. Tartakower, Poland, lost to Sultan Khan, India; Maroczy, Hungary, drew with Sir George Thomas, England; Alexander Alekhine, France, drew with Flohr, Czechoslovakia; Koltanowski, Belgium, defeated Milner-Barry, England. Adjourned games—Sixth round, Buerger drew with Flohr; seventh round, Thomas drew with Buerger; eighth round, Tartakower defeated Flohr; ninth round, Thomas won from Tartakower. The leading scores—Alekhine 8½ to 1½; Flohr and Kashdan, each 7 to 3; Sultan Khan 6½ to 2½; Koltanowski, Maroczy and Tartakower, each 5 to 5.

HAKES AND STEFFMAN IN FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Albert R. Hakes, Dunkirk, N. Y., and R. M. Steffman, Buffalo, meet in the final on the Palm Beach Golf Club course to decide the south Florida championship. Hakes, whose brilliant play during the tournament has established him as the favorite, advanced through the 18-hole semifinal round yesterday with a 3-and-2 victory over Jack McCarthy, Boston. Steffman, western New York state champion, eliminated William H. Hyde, Ridgeway, Penna., 1 up in a 19-hole match.

LEVIS WINS OLYMPIC TRYOUT

Joseph L. Levis, former Massachusetts Institute of Technology captain, and member of the 1928 Olympic team, now competing for the Boston Athletic Association, won the Olympic foils tryout by defeating Frank E. Righeimer of the New York Athletic Club, former Yale captain, and present United States champion, 5 to 2, in the final match at the Walker Memorial building, Cambridge, Thursday night. Everett Lane of the B. A. A., former Harvard captain, defeated Archibald Busby of Yale, 5 to 3, in a fenceoff for third place honors.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Hancock Eagles 3, Minnesota 1.

OLYMPIC RACES ARE POSTPONED

Bobsleigh Heats Scheduled for Sunday—Johan Grottumsbraaten Wins

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Continuation of unseasonably warm weather, bright sun and 50 degree temperatures, forced a third postponement today of the four-man bobsleigh championships until Sunday, within the 24 hour final period allowed after the nominal close of the III Olympic Winter Games tomorrow.

It was decided today that despite the weather the Olympic ski jump this afternoon had to go on as scheduled. Workmen spent the morning carrying snow from shaded places to pack the slide. It melted, however, almost as fast as it was packed on to the Intervales hill 60-meter slope where yesterday Hans Vinjarengen broke the slide record with a leap of 204 feet.

Regardless of the fate of the four-man bob championships, most spectacular event in the Winter Olympics program, and the 50-kilometers ski run, the closing ceremonies will be staged as scheduled tomorrow afternoon at 3. Any events held after that will require a private closing ceremony.

This third postponement of the bob races has had the effect of jamming the schedule for the end of the meet. Four major championships are yet to be determined. The four-man bobsleigh, the ski jump, winner to be acclaimed Olympic champion; the pair figure-skating, and the hockey. The skating and hockey events can be run off on the artificial ice of the Arena.

Fifteen of those who competed yesterday were scheduled to try for the jumping honors today. Yesterday's was a combined event, in which both the 18-kilometer race of Tuesday and the form and distance of jumping counted.

The Norwegian team, led by the formidable Ruud brothers, Sigmund and Birger, was favored to have an easy time in today's ski jump. The American entries were rated considerably below the Norwegians. They include Caspar Oimoen, John D. Steele, Roy Mikkelsen and Pedar Falstad.

The only other event on today's program, since the bob race postponement, is the pairs figure skating event, to take place in the Arena tonight. Seven pairs, representing four nations, are entered.

Paced by the defending champion, Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway captured the first four places in the combined 18-kilometer ski run and ski jump yesterday and advanced into second place in the unofficial point standing of the III Olympic Winter Games.

Grottumsbraaten was adjudged the winner of the event with a total of 446 points out of a possible 480 after a long huddle by the six judges. Back of the champion came his three compatriots, Ole Stenen with 436.65 points; Hans Vinjarengen with 434.06 and Sverre Kolterud. The Swede, Sven Eriksson, was fifth and Antonin Barton of Czechoslovakia, sixth.

The first 10 finishers in the combined 18 kilometers and ski jump, with time, distance and points follow:

1. Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway, 18 kilometers; time, 1h. 27m. 15s.; jumps, 163ft., 161ft.; points, 446.
2. Ole Stenen, Norway; time, 1h. 28m. 5s.; jumps, 153ft., 168ft.; points, 436.6.
3. Hans Vinjarengen, Norway; time, 1h. 32m. 40s.; jumps, 172ft., 204ft.; points, 434.6.
4. Sverre Kolterud, Norway; time, 1h. 34m. 36s.; jumps, 177ft., 182ft.; points, 418.7.
5. Sven Eriksson, Sweden; time, 1h. 39m. 32s.; jumps, 197ft., 182ft.; points, 412.3.
6. Antonin Barton, Czechoslovakia; time, 1h. 33m. 39s.; jumps, 142ft., 146ft.; points, 397.1.
7. Bronislaw Czech, Poland; time, 1h. 36m. 37s.; jumps, 160ft., fell; points, 392.
8. Frantisek Simunek, Czechoslovakia; time, 1h. 39m. 58s.; jumps, 160ft., 165ft.; points, 375.3.
9. Rolf Monsen, United States; time, 1h. 42m. 36s.; jumps, 173ft., 166ft.; points, 369.9.
10. Jostein Nordmoe, Canada; time, 1h. 42m. 56s.; jumps, 168ft., 167ft.; points, 368.1.

A combined United States-Canada Olympic squad defeated the Lake Placid A. C., 3 to 2, in a rough exhibition hockey game last night. Monson, one of the Canadian aces, scored the deciding goal after eight minutes and 20 seconds of an overtime period. The summary:

U. S.-CANADA — LAKE PLACID
G. Smith, lw.....................rw, Berger
Monson, c........................c, Priestley
Duncanson, rw....................lw, Proulx
Fitzgerald, ld...................rd, Moreau
Livingston, rd...................ld, McGillis
Cockburn, g......................g, Granger

Score—United States-Canada 3, Lake Placid 2. Goals—Moore, Garbutt and Monson for U. S.-Canada; Berger and C. Smith for Lake Placid. Spares—Wooley, Crowley, Garbutt and Moore for U. S.-Canada; Jones, Jacobs, Ryan, Perkins and C. Smith for Lake Placid. Referee—Donald Sands, United States.

Sonja Henie's decisive conquest of the 15 challengers for her Olympic figure skating title, as compared with Karl Schafer's narrow margin of victory over Gillis E. Grafstrom, defending title holder, in the men's competition, was shown clearly yesterday in the points awarded the first 10 women by the judges as follows:

	School figures	Free figure	Total points
Sonja Henie, Norway	1370.5	932.0	2302.5
Fritzi Burger, Austria	1291.6	875.5	2167.1
Maribel Y. Vinson, U. S.	1298.0	860.5	2158.5
C. W. Samuel, Canada	1284.2	847.7	2131.9
Vivi-A. Hulten, Sweden	1193.7	855.8	2049.5
Yvonne Deligne, Belg.	1189.9	752.6	1942.5
Megan O. Taylor, Eng.	1177.7	734.1	1911.8
M. C. Colledge, Eng.	1166.3	685.3	1851.6
Mollie D. Phillips, Eng.	1166.6	698.1	1864.7
Joan Dix, Eng.	1146.0	687.6	1833.6

ITALY HELPS YOUTH TO ENJOY SKI SPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Skiing as a sport has made immense progress in Italy in recent years, and it receives enthusiastic support from the Government, which does all that is possible to facilitate its practice and enjoyment.

Associations exist which arrange expeditions to the snow-covered heights within easy reach of the various centers, and in Florence parties of young people, ski on shoulder, may be seen all through the winter, hastening at four or five o'clock in the morning to the points whence special autobuses start for the winter playgrounds of Vallombrose or Abetone.

Excursions lasting a week or more, to more distant places, such as Cortina or Asiago, are also organized during holidays by the Fascist skiing groups at very moderate rates, the members of the parties being well lodged and fed, supervised by responsible officers, and accompanied by expert instructors.

The various huts or "refuges" of the Italian Alpine Club, set here and there in the high mountains, also offer opportunities to individuals or small independent parties, who may lodge in them for a trifling sum and get such food as they require brought up to them from the nearest village.

RACE TIGHTENS IN SOUTHWEST

Close Finish Is Expected—Arkansas Quintet Defeated Baylor

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Baylor	5	1	207	171	.833
Texas Christian	4	1	197	118	.800
Arkansas	4	2	194	153	.667
Rice	3	2	132	156	.600
Texas	3	4	170	208	.429
So. Methodist	1	5	135	188	.167
Texas A. & M.	0	5	136	177	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 12—As a result of the University of Arkansas Razorbacks' victory over the Baylor University Bears last week, the Southwest Conference basketball race will probably stage a close finish. Four teams, Baylor, Arkansas, Texas Christian University and possibly Rice Institute, have excellent chances of winning the championship. The Arkansas victory over Baylor, however, did not trouble the Bears with respect to their position in the standing, as the Bears still hold the lead with 5 victories and 1 defeat, one half a game ahead of the Texas Christian five.

Texas Christian, champion last year, won its third and fourth straight games last week-end and early this week, by defeating the University of Texas, 36 to 14 and Texas A. & M. College, 38 to 28.

After losing a hard-fought contest to the Baylor five the night before by the score of 34 to 28, the Arkansas Razorbacks came back to clearly outplay the Bears and win, 42 to 21. It was the Bears' first Conference defeat. The accuracy of the Baylor team in making foul shots count gave the Bears the first contest. Eighteen points were made from foul throws.

Arkansas, the following night, took an early lead and held it throughout the game. Capt. Raymond Strickland '32, Baylor center, was the star of the game, accounting for 18 of his team's points.

In other contests, Southern Methodist won its first Conference victory by defeating Texas A. & M., 30 to 23. Texas broke its three-game losing streak by winning from Southern Methodist, 29 to 17.

A big week-end is on hand for the Conference fives this week. Baylor is expected to increase its lead when Arkansas meets Texas Christian in a brace of games. These games will have important bearing on the Conference race no matter what the outcome is. Since the games will be played in Fayetteville and since the Razorbacks are fresh from their victory over the Baylor five, the Porkers are expected to win at least one of the contests.

The Baylor Bears will be heavy favorites over Southern Methodist in the contest at Dallas. Texas A. & M. will attempt to win its first Conference game when it meets Texas Saturday night in Austin.

Adolph Dietzel, Texas Christian center, is heading for a new Southwest Conference individual scoring record this year. Dietzel scored 35 points in two games this week and last week, to bring his average per game to better than 16 points. He now heads the list with 83 points. Centers are proving to be the biggest scoring threats in the Conference this year. The four leading scorers are centers. The 10 leading individual scorers in the Southwest Conference follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
Adolph Dietzel, c, T. C. U.	31	21	83
Ray Strickland, c, Baylor	28	21	77
W. S. Kubricht, c, Texas	24	12	60
J. L. Sexton, c, Arkansas	19	15	53
J. H. Hess, lf, Rice	20	8	48
Wendall Sumner, lf, T. C. U.	16	16	48
V. A. Dixon, rf, Rice	16	14	46
C. B. Beard, lg, Texas A.&M.	15	16	46
J. C. Moody, lf, Texas A.&M.	17	9	43
Rhea Williams, rf, S. M. U.	15	12	42

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	8	10	62	56	36
Detroit	13	8	10	64	54	34
London	12	9	11	56	44	33
Windsor	13	7	13	71	66	33
Cleveland	13	4	16	75	88	30
Syracuse	12	5	13	74	72	29
Pittsburgh	10	7	14	55	77	27

RESULT FEB. 11

Pittsburgh 7, Cleveland 2.

PITTSBURGH REVERSES FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 12—Providing one of the greatest form reversals of the International Hockey League season here last night, Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets defeated Cleveland Indians by a score of 7 to 2. It was the tenth win of the season for the Yellow Jackets. Pittsburgh scored three goals in the first period, two in the second and two in the third. Cleveland scored once in the first period and once in the third.

DAY DEFEATS FABER, 5 AND 4

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Winfield Day, Chicago schoolboy golfer, administered a 5-and-4 trouncing to H. W. Faber, Miami, yesterday to win his first match in the Miami Biltmore Valentine's Day invitational golf tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club. Day, medalist in the tourney, carded a 39—34—73, two over par, for the Miami Biltmore course. Howard Tryon, Detroit amateur, who followed Day in the qualifying round, advanced to the quarterfinals as he won 2 and 1 from Fred Gennette, Rochester, N. Y.

WALLGREN WINS TITLE

EVERETT, Wash., Feb. 12 (AP)—Mon Wallgren of Everett won the Pacific Northwest 18.2 balkline championship last night, taking the final block of play in a three-night match with Cecil Olaguer of Portland. The score for the match was 900 to 818.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Chicago 20, Mechanics 10.
Cornell 14, Syracuse 12.

Yugoslavs Play Soccer Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The Belgrade Sport Club won the Association football championship of Yugoslavia for the year 1931. The games in this competition began during the month of May and all teams in the country were eligible to enter. The weaker clubs were soon eliminated, leaving the six best teams to play for the championship. One of the "Big Six" was from Belgrade, two were from Zagreb, one from Split, one from Sarajevo and one from the little town of Shabats. The Belgrade team led all the way and did not lose a single game during the whole series.

This tournament was the ninth successive national championship to be played in Yugoslavia. Zabreg, the chief city of Croatia, has won four; Belgrade, the capital of the kingdom, three, and Split, the leading city in Dalmatia, two. These three cities are the chief sport centers. Most sport organizations have their headquarters in Belgrade, but there is a greater variety of sports in Zagreb.

The chief outdoor amusement of the Yugoslavs is soccer football, although there is a great deal of touring, winter sports, light athletics and motorcycle racing. Zagreb has one of the best girls' basketball teams in southeast Europe. Aquatic sports are well developed along the Dalmatian coast. Some of the best skiers in Europe participate in the contests held annually at Bled in Slovenia, the most western province in Yugoslavia. Mass gymnastics are developing rapidly under the protection and with the encouragement of the Government, and there are a few Sokols here which are equal to the best in Europe, winning high places in international contests.

Player Equipment Will Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12—The football rules committee, which arrived here early this morning, will legislate on equipment this year, according to E. K. Hall, chairman. In view of proposed vital rules regarding players' equipment as well as the football, the committee asked six representatives of sporting goods companies to sit in on one of the sessions.

It is expected that the rules committee will make a definition of the intercollegiate football, which so far has no specifications regarding paneling. The appearance of an eight-paneled ball last fall moved it to make this step, and it is expected that the committee will legislate for a four-paneled ball.

Players' equipment will also come in for discussion, as several of the committee members feel that certain hard pads are injurious to opponents. The manufacturers' committee is composed of the following men: E. J. Thorp, A. G. Spalding Bros.; Vice-President Hill, Draper Maynard Company; Hugo Goldsmith, P. Goldsmith & Sons Company; W. A. Bischoff, Rawlings Manufacturing Company; Dwight Dean, Stall & Dean Manufacturing Company, and Joseph Conway, Wilson Western Sporting Goods Company.

It was announced that William A. Alexander of Georgia School of Technology, will take the place of Daniel McGugin of Nashville, Tenn., as a member of the coaches' advisory committee, and that Fielding H. Yost of Michigan would present a report to the committee which he has been compiling.

INDOOR TRACK MEET WON BY N. Y. U. TEAM

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Winning three first places, two seconds and almost innumerable thirds and fourths, New York University's well-balanced track squad won its third straight metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union track and field championship last night after a thrilling battle with New York Athletic Club.

By winning the concluding event on the night's program, the 3000-meter medley relay, the Violets barely managed to force out a victory with 43½ points to N. Y. A. C.'s 40½. The Millrose A. A. took third place with 24 points and Manhattan College was fourth with 10.

Only one meet record was broken. Leo Sexton of the New York A. C. winning the 16-pound shot put with a toss of 50ft. 6½in. to break his own mark of 47ft. 2in. set a year ago.

TOOMER WINS AFTER 19 HOLES

ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Jack Toomer of Jacksonville, yesterday was forced to go 19 holes to defeat T. Talbot Speer of Baltimore 1 up in the quarterfinal round of the Ormond Beach amateur golf tournament, but the other winners had comparatively easy victories. S. R. Stuart, Glens Falls, N. Y., had little difficulty in eliminating Jack Dunn, Buffalo, N. Y., 4 and 3, while J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., stroked his way to a 3-and-2 victory over R. C. Garretson, Ashland, Ohio. E. W. Van Houten Suffern, N. Y., had an easy time beating S. L. McKay, Sarnia, Ont., 7 and 6. Toomer will meet Stuart in the semifinals and Ryerson will be pitted against Van Houten.

MRS. CLEMSON VS. MRS. MERWIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Bryn Mawr, Penna., 3 and 2, yesterday, to win her way into the final round of the twenty-seventh annual women's St. Valentine's golf tournament here. She will meet Mrs. Edward P. Merwin of New York, who was forced to 20 holes to defeat Mrs. William C. Fownes Jr. of Pittsburgh.

B. U. ELECTS ALDEN BASS

A batting average of more than .300 for last season added to his two years of good baseball playing in right field for the Boston University varsity nine resulted Thursday in the election of Alden G. Bass '32 of Chicago as captain of the baseball team this coming spring. Bass first came into prominence at B. U. in 1928 as a football player, but during the last two seasons has devoted his attention to baseball.

GOULD COUPLER CO.

Preliminary report of Gould Coupler Company for the year ended Dec. 31, subject to year-end adjustment, shows loss of $371,934 after depreciation, interest and taxes. Including $196,129 loss resulting from liquidation of subsidiaries consolidated net loss for 1931 was $568,083. In 1930 the company reported a profit of $130,862 after taxes, interest and depreciation. Including $388,261 losses resulting from liquidation of subsidiaries in that year consolidated loss for 1930 was $257,399.

CANADIENS TIE FOR TOP PLACE

Defeat Chicago—Maroons Even With Americans by Beating Bruins

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	5	9	91	64	43
Chicago	12	10	12	58	63	34
Detroit	13	4	16	68	83	30
Boston	10	9	13	82	78	29

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	15	5	12	99	81	35
Canadiens	15	5	14	77	80	35
Americans	12	6	15	56	82	30
Montreal	12	6	17	107	109	30

RESULTS FEB. 11

Montreal 7, Boston 4.
Canadiens 4, Chicago 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 12—After being held to a single goal for the first 44 minutes of last night's game against the Chicago Black Hawks, the Canadiens outscored the visitors, 3 to 1, in the final 16 minutes, to score a 4-to-1 victory, which enabled them to tie the Toronto Leafs for the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League.

The visitors were not at full strength, numerically or physically, but they had as much of the play as did the locals in the first two periods, but they missed chances around the Canadiens' goal. The only goal of the first period was scored by Mondou in the final minute from a scramble around Gardiner. After a scoreless middle period, Morenz and Gagnon increased Canadiens' lead before Cook scored for the Hawks. Lepine scored the final goal of the game.

In the last period the visitors staged a four- and five-man attack, but the winners broke away several times, only to have Gardiner turn them back. He came out of his net several times to block attacks before the puck carrier could get the shot away. The summary:

CANADIENS — CHICAGO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw
rw, March, Couture
Morenz, Lepine, c c, Cook, Holmes, Ingram
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw
lw, Thompson, Lowrey, Gottselig
Burke, Leduc, ld......rd, Wentworth, Abel
S. Mantha, Munro, Lesieur, rd
ld, Boucher, Graham, Shea
Hainsworth g...................g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 4, Chicago 1. Goals—Mondou, Morenz, Gagnon and Lepine for Canadiens; Cook for Chicago. Assists—Larochelle, Lepine and Burke for Canadiens; March and Thompson for Chicago. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Canadiens 4, Chicago 6.

Montreal Maroons went into a tie for third place with New York Americans in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League standing, as a result of their 7-to-4 victory over the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden last night. Bruins lost an opportunity to pass Detroit for third in the American division.

Although the locals secured a one-goal lead in the first period, Maroons ran in six goals within 9m. 16s. of the second session, and added another in the third. Boston scored one in the first, one in the second and two in the third. Although the first period was exceptionally rough, with eight penalties, including a major for Shore, all ceased in the second, with only one minor penalty, and none in the third.

Maroons were defeated here in November by a score of 7 to 3. Ward and Stewart with two goals each, and Smith with two assists, led the Maroon attack, while Owen scored three of the four goals for Boston. Boston's best showing was in the third period, when the puck was kept milling around the Maroon net, but between Walsh's good goaltending and poor Bruin shooting, the scoring was kept down. The summary:

MONTREAL — BOSTON
Northcott, Trottier, Siebert, lw
rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd
Smith, Stewart, c
c, Weiland, Clapper, F. Jerwa, Jeremiah
Ward, Brydson, rw..lw, Barry, Galbraith, Klein
Conacher, Starr, ld..........rd, Shore, Pratt
Wilcox, Siebert, McVicar, rd
ld, Hitchman, Owen
Walsh, g.......................g, Thompson

Score—Montreal 7, Boston 4. Goals—Ward 2, Stewart 2, Northcott, Brydson, Wilcox for Montreal; Owen 3, F. Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Smith 2, Conacher, Brydson, Trottier for Montreal; Clapper 2, Weiland, F. Jerwa, Barry for Boston. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Montreal 5, Boston 4.

Intercollegiate Track Meet July 1-2

By the Associated Press

Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 12

W. W. MONAHAN, graduate manager of athletics at the University of California, announced yesterday that the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships will be held here July 1 and 2.

The meet originally had been scheduled for July 8 and 9, but Coach R. L. Templeton of Stanford objected because, he said, those dates came too close to the Olympic Games final tryouts for American contenders at Stanford July 15 and 16.

KOPF TO REMAIN AT COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Herb Kopf is to remain as backfield coach and assistant to Head Football Coach Lou Little at Columbia University for another year, Reynolds Benson, graduate manager of athletics, announced yesterday. Kopf, a Washington and Jefferson alumnus, had been prominently mentioned for the head coaching post at Washington and Jefferson, which Bill Amos resigned yesterday. Kopf has been with Little for seven years at Georgetown and Columbia.

RED SOX INFIELDER SIGNS

Otis Miller, who spent part of his time at third base and part at second for the Boston Red Sox last season, has signed his 1932 contract. The announcement was given out by "Hi" Mason, club secretary.

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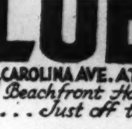
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THE LUDY, recognized leader of greater hotel values in keeping with present conditions, offers accommodations in the resort's best moderate-priced hotel at rates far below those of previous seasons. This is made possible through 35 years of successful effort in this field by its owner.
Fresh and salt water baths—Three Ocean View Sun Decks—Vita-glass Solarium.
R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ATLANTIC CITY
Most beautiful location—facing ocean and park.
Both American and European Plans
Unusually low rates during
Atlantic City's Great Spring Season
February, March and April
All outdoor sports and complete indoor entertainment programs.
Marlborough-Blenheim
Josiah White & Sons Company—Ownership Management

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

CRAIG HALL
So. Illinois Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
This year Washington's Birthday adds a day to a week-end vacation. Why not leave dull care at home, come to Atlantic City, breathe deeply of our ocean air, revel in the sunshine and relax in the friendly atmosphere of Craig Hall?
Let us send you a bill of fare, illustrated folder and list of new, reasonable rates.
Member Atlantic City Ch. of Commerce & A. A. A.

AMOS RESIGNS FOOTBALL POST

WASHINGTON, Penna., Feb. 12 (AP)—William E. (Bill) Amos, football coach of Washington and Jefferson College, resigned yesterday, effective in June. His successor has not been named. Amos said he resigned because of "some dissatisfaction" over his régime and because he feels he can "do better" at some other college. He does not know yet where he will go. He said he has applied for a coaching berth at "three or four schools."

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

Chicago

MEDINAH ATHLETIC CLUB
505 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO

Invites you to stay at this fine club. 500 Rooms—500 Baths—500 Servidors. Daily, Weekly or Monthly. A finer home of finer service, with *delicious* cuisine.

A social organization as well—for visiting Shriners, Masons and their families, their personal friends and business associates. Gymnasium, swimming pool, luxurious lounges. Home of 80,000 visiting Shriners and Masons in 1931.

Ideal for conventions, associations and meetings.

INSPECTION INVITED

H. G. PHILLIPS, Bus. Mgr. Whitehall 4100

Your Signature—
TO SERVE YOU BETTER

You register at some hotel—and go about your business.
But—what happens in an *emergency*? You're a stranger in a strange city. You need quick action. Then—someone starts asking you time-wasting, personal questions. Why put yourself in that position when you come to Chicago? Write us on your letterhead. Ask for a Knickerbocker PREFERRED GUEST CARD. You become a friend *at once*—a known and recognized personality. Write us *now*. Your signature will help us serve you better!

Chicago's **HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER**
Walton Place, East of Michigan Blvd.

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS
500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two. 400 car garage. H. Edgar Gregory, Mgr
HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

South Carolina

Pine Forest Inn
and Cottages

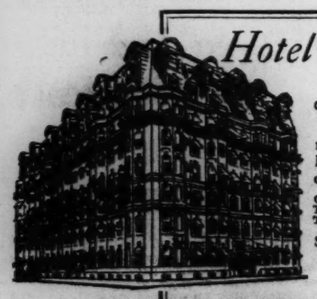
In a private park of long leaf pine at
SUMMERVILLE
SOUTH CAROLINA
"The Flower Town"

Hunting
Saddle Horses

2 excellent 18-hole Golf Courses, grass greens
Orchestra
Automatic Fire Sprinklers Throughout
HERBERT BREWSTER, Manager

Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park



A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone, courteous protection is assured.

One person $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double beds) $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

courtesy . . . not of the brass band type—but a quiet, dignified anticipation of every wish—will be found at The Vendome. Beautiful views from clean, airy rooms. Convenient to Christian Science church. Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St. American or European Plan
"Service With a Smile"
Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott, President
THE VENDOME
BOSTON

Riverbank Court Hotel
On the Charles River Basin, corner Massachusetts Avenue and Memorial Drive, Cambridge, and of Harvard Bridge at Entrance to Northern and Southern Arteries

Transient and Permanent

An apartment hotel with atmosphere of home and complete hotel service. One, two and three rooms with bath, with or without refrigeration. Abundant parking space. One mile from The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

WILLIAM N. DAVIS, Manager
University 2680 Cambridge, Mass.

HOTEL SOMERSET
400 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
Within seven minutes to shopping center.

Transient or Residential
ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up
European Plan Adjacent Garages
Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church

Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Sunday: Special roast chicken luncheon, 70c
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and suites, $2 to $5 a day
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ

The **Savoy**
455 Columbus Ave. BOSTON
Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church
Single $1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Double $2.50, 3.00
Suite for four $5.00, 6.00
All rooms with bath. Weekly rates.

Men Only.
VISITING BOSTON?
Stay With Us and Save Money
Technology Chambers
8 IRVING ST.
Rates $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

On-the-banks-of-the-Charles-River
Boston's Modern Hotel of Character

ROOM TARIFFS—All rooms with combination bath and shower. Single $3.50-$5.00. Double $5.00-$7.00.
SUITES—2 to 5 rooms (when available) at tariffs always considerate.
DINING ROOM—Famous food and service on European plan at waterside. Also Club Meals for as little as $2.35 the day.

The Hotel **Sheraton**
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Geo. R. Sanford, Manager
One block from Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street Junction of Governor Square
Garage Service

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House
Apartments in this homelike hotel may be engaged now for the winter or longer at most reasonable rates. Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

The Beaconsfield
1731 Beacon Street
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
The Beaconsfield is a comfortable residential hotel offering the equivalent of a fine home with none of its cares.
Various combination suites.
Select American Plan Dining Room
New Fireproof Garage
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Hotel Bellevue
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria Restaurant
Rooms with bath $3.50 up

Florida

St. Petersburg
This Winter Get a **Sunshine Perspective**

What America needs is a sunny outlook on life, and the logical place to get it is down on the warm West Coast of Florida — at sunny St. Petersburg. Folks just cannot help feeling happy and cheerful in the Sunshine City. The average winter temperature is 68 degrees. The sun shines 360 days a year. Flowers bloom all winter long, mockingbirds sing in the palm trees, orange blossoms scent the air . . . . There's always something interesting to do or enjoy. Every kind of summer sport in winter. Every attraction of a great resort city. Low living costs.
For booklet write
D. G. DEADERICK, *Sec'y.*,
Chamber of Commerce
St. Petersburg
FLORIDA
"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

Florida's Hotel Beautiful
THE POLK
HAINES CITY, FLORIDA
Golf—Fishing—Hunting
Excellent Cuisine Reasonable Rates
Circular Sent Upon Request

Hotel Dixie Grande
BRADENTON, FLORIDA
40 miles south of Tampa
Overlooking Manatee River
Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.
175 ROOMS AND BATHS—STEAM HEAT — REASONABLE RATES.
Send for free Booklet.

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SOUTH PALM BEACH, FLA.
Beautifully located on the lake front; 100 rooms, connecting baths. Rates, American Plan $5.00 to $7.00 daily, $30.00 to $40.00 weekly; European Plan $1.50 and up. Home-like atmosphere; excellent table; Patronage restricted.
H. J. DYNES, Prop.

The BLACKSTONE
American and European Plan
MIAMI BEACH
FLORIDA
Bathing from Hotel
Rates in Step with the Times

The King Cole & Cottages
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
An exclusive winter residence of character and distinction.
Catering to a discriminating clientele.
F. J. BOWER, Jr., Manager

200 Rooms and Baths
Steam Heat Circulating Ice Water

MIAMI COLONIAL HOTEL MIAMI, FLORIDA
Overlooking beautiful Biscayne Bay, and Bayfront Park; conveniently located; modern; fireproof; friendly service; an adaptable range of rates.
JAMES J. HELM, *Manager*

HOTEL ANDREW JACKSON
MAIN AND ADAMS STREETS
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
"Jacksonville's Most Conveniently Located Hotel"
WHERE HARMONY PREVAILS
Rates $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 Garage 50c

Greater Boston

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

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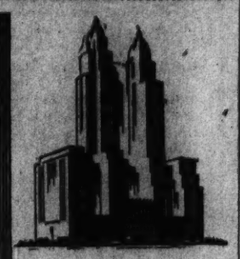
Stonehaven Hotel
Springfield, Mass. 70 Chestnut St.
Offering comfort and convenience in quiet location, yet close to business district.
Permanent and Transient Guests.
Single and 1-2 and 3-room suites, some with kitchenettes. Restaurant. Terms reasonable.
ELLIOT L. RYAN, *Manager*

New York City

PRINCELY *living*
MODERATE *prices*



Again, The Waldorf-Astoria presents a new luxury-of-living . . . patterned on new ideas of comfort, convenience and service . . . Priced, too, on new ideas of economy! . . . Single rooms with bath from $6 the day . . . double rooms, with twin beds and bath, from $9 . . . Suites at correspondingly attractive rates.

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PARK AVENUE · 49TH TO 50TH STS. · NEW YORK

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
that the Hotel
GOVERNOR CLINTON
one of New York's Finest Hotels gives more for your Money than any other Hotel
1200 ROOMS, EACH WITH RADIO, BATH, SERVIDOR, CIRCULATING ICE-WATER
FROM $3.00 DAILY
OPPOSITE PENNA R.R. STATION · · · B. & O. BUSES STOP AT DOOR
NEAR EVERYTHING
Hotel **GOVERNOR CLINTON**
31st STREET and 7th AVENUE
NEW YORK

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The **COPLEY-PLAZA**
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE
Managing Director

The **PLAZA**
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

Hotel **PRESIDENT**
48th ST. off BROADWAY
$2.50 UP SINGLE $4.00 UP DOUBLE
Just a few steps from everything. Quiet rooms. Radio in every room. Low weekly rates.
J. S. SUITS, Mgr.

Two Friendly Hotels on Times Square

Hotel **PLYMOUTH**
49th St. off BROADWAY
$2.50 UP SINGLE $4.00 UP DOUBLE
Modern, New, Radio Every Room. Circulating Ice Water. Special Weekly Rates.
S. J. MITCHELL
Mgr.

AT ANY RATE
The Barbizon-Plaza is a grand place to stay
At our new low rates
It's the Smartest Place to Stay
$3 a Day · $17 a Week · $66 a Month & up
Including Continental Breakfast
Every room with bath and radio
Innumerable cultural and Entertainment privileges
Fashionable yet convenient location
Facing Central Park
For reservations telephone Circle 7-7000
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BARBIZON-PLAZA HOTEL
101 West 58th St., New York

A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

Iroquois Hotel
NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
Single Room with Bath, $3.00 up
Special Rates by the Week
M. R. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
C. C. SOEST, Vice-President and Manager

TIMES SQUARE
HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-13 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK CITY
3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
Rates and Booklet on application

New York City

Announcing

New York's Supreme Hotel Value...
SINGLE from $2.50
DOUBLE from $4.00
SUITES from $7.00
1000 ROOMS
EACH WITH A
RADIO
PRIVATE BATH
(tub and shower)
CIRCULATING ICE WATER
LARGE CLOSETS
IN TIMES SQUARE
The New **HOTEL EDISON**
47th St. West of B'way. N.Y.C.

NEW YORK
A quiet dignified location in the convenient Grand Central zone.
RATES
Single $4.00
Double $7.00
MADISON AVE. AT FIFTIETH STREET
HOTEL **NEW WESTON**

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges...
Rooms with Running Water
Single $1.50, $1.75
Double, 2 persons $2.00
Rooms with Private Bath
Single, $2.00
Two persons, $2.50
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.
30 East 30th St.
New York City
Write for Special Weekly Rates

THE SUTTON
330 EAST 56TH ST., NEW YORK
New 17-Story Club Residence
Adjoining Exclusive Sutton Place Colony
Large outside rooms, each a combination living-bedroom; desirable neighbors. Convenient to shopping, cultural centers. Rates from $11.50 weekly. Excellent restaurant.
SEPARATE FLOORS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Also a few floors for couples
FREE SWIMMING POOL
A few rooms at $10.00

PICKWICK ARMS
A New Club Residence
230 EAST 51st STREET
Grand Central Zone
TEL. ELDORADO 5-0300
WEEKLY $10 up DAILY $2 up

RALEIGH HALL
a Club Residence for Men
DAILY $1.50 up PRIVATE BATH
WEEKLY $7 up PRIVATE BATH $10 up
106 W. 47th St., NEW YORK
Famous for its cheerful hospitality and clean, quiet, comfortable rooms. A Club home for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. BRyant 9-7090.
C. VINCENT BLAIR, Mgr.

New York State

In ALBANY, *it's the*
DE WITT CLINTON

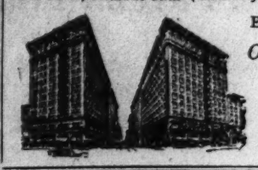
Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come . . . we'll make you happy.
John J. Hyland, Manager
A Knott hotel

300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
Hotel Touraine
A. A. BUHRAH, Managing Director
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mark Twain Hotel
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
200 Rooms, Each With Bath
Rates $2.50 Upward
ENTIRELY FIREPROOF

Los Angeles

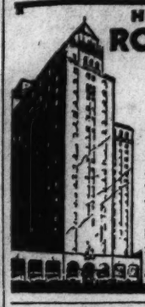
NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES
ROOMS, with bath (formerly $3.00 and $4.00).....$2.50 and $3.00
ROOMS, without bath (formerly $2.00 and $3.00).....$1.50 and $2.00
Excellent Meals—Moderate Prices



Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone.
Private auto entrance direct to hotel lobby.
Free auto buses meet trains.

California

HOLLYWOOD-ROOSEVELT HOTEL



Convenient location on Hollywood Blvd. where comfort, refinement and delightful surroundings await you. Unequalled service. Extraordinary cuisine. Write or wire E. J. Caldwell, Mgr. for reservations.
NEW LOW RATES
$3 — $4 — $5
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

HOTEL CONSTANCE
PASADENA, CALIF.

New Modern Fireproof
European Dining Room in Connection
Reasonable Rates

PASADENA, CALIF.
HOTEL GREEN
$3 PER DAY UPWARDS
European Plan
Excellent dining room, moderate prices. Points of travel and interest more accessible from Hotel Green; district shorter and traffic congestion obviated. Pacific Electric trains and buses connect all points in Southern California.
An Internationally Famous Hotel Under Personal Supervision of MR. and MRS. C. H. EDWARDS.

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PLAZA HOTEL
4th Street, Opp. U. S. Grant
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
Service—Courtesy—Location
50 Rooms, private toilet.....$1.50
50 Rooms, private shower..... 2.00
50 Rooms, private bath..... 2.50
We are more interested in your comfort than Your Money.

Washington, D. C.

The DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Charm of atmosphere . . . plus excellent food . . . plus the convenience of an established "No Tipping" service.
NEAR THE CAPITOL

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
14th & K
Down Town
radio in every room
swimming - pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS
500 ROOMS FROM $2.50

Hotel Martinique
16TH ST. AT M WASHINGTON, D. C.
OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE BUT CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING . . . EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Single room, from $2.50 the day
Double room, from $4.00 the day
L. R. HAWKINS, Manager

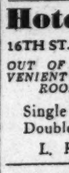
The WILLARD
A hotel of highest distinction, located on famous Pennsylvania Avenue, at 14th Street. World renowned cuisine and service at very moderate rates. Special Luncheon $1.00 and $1.50 and Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50 and $2.50, in Crystal Room; also a la carte
COFFEE SHOP
Here you may enjoy a Special Luncheon at 75c, 85c and $1.00 and a Table d'Hote Dinner at $1.25; also ala carte.
FRANK S. HIGHT, President

Hotel **Continental**
Opposite Union Station
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Headquarters for New England Tourists
250 Rooms, Bath Connecting
Rates, Single $2 to $4; Double $3 to $7
European Plan
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON — D. C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep.
Large Room with Bath $2.50

Alabama

Birmingham's Newest
Alabama's Tallest Hotel
The Thomas Jefferson



Rates from $2.50
Management R. BURT ORNDORFF

Canada

TORONTO, CANADA
Prince George
Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.
E. WINNETT THOMPSON, *Managing Director*

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PARK-WILSHIRE
Hotel Apartments
Situated in the most convenient location in Los Angeles, overlooking beautiful Westlake Park in the heart of the Wilshire Shopping District, 10 minutes from the city center.
Apartments from $75
2424 Wilshire Blvd. DUnkirk 3600

WILSHIRE BLVD.

LOS ANGELES
THE ARCADY
For smart living this exclusive apartment hotel in the heart of the famous Wilshire District, overlooking beautiful Westlake and Lafayette Parks.
Rates on application
L. C. Reed, Manager
2619 Wilshire Boulevard

LOS ANGELES HOTEL STILLWELL
838 So. GRAND AVE.
GARAGE IN CONNECTION
Everything New · 300 Fireproof Rooms
Each With Private Bath
$2 *per Day* · Weekly Rates

MARIETTA
HOTEL and APARTMENTS
802 N. Vermont Ave.
Opp. L. A. Junior College
LOS ANGELES
OL. 9551
Twin Beds
Electric Rfg.
Garages
C. F. LAUMAN, Managing Owner

3 Blocks to Olympic Games Stadium
HOTEL TYLER
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
. . . also near Shrine Auditorium. 3-minute car service. 15 minutes to downtown. Quiet. Comfortable; all rooms with showers. Lavatories. Cafe. Garage. $1.50 and up, singles. Make early reservations. Zeno Barnes, Prop.
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Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in *same block*.
SAN FRANCISCO

Colorado

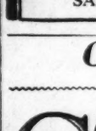
Cosmopolitan Hotel DENVER COLORADO
460 Rooms with Bath
Moderate Rates

YOU WILL ENJOY
...THE...
Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

Oregon

Heathman Hotels
Your home when in
Portland, Oregon

Hotel Cornelius
PORTLAND, ORE.
Park and Alder



In the center of all business and shopping, but set off from the noise and rush. Moderate rates.
A. P. TEMPLEMAN, Prop.

Travel

NORWAY
Direct Short and convenient route with connections to SWEDEN DENMARK GERMANY
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

STRENGTH OF BIG NEW YORK BANKS UNUSUAL

Total Cash Holdings Nearly Half of Deposits—Highest Yield in Years

The big New York banks are in a position of "liquidity and financial strength that has probably never been equaled, under similar conditions, in the history of banking in any other country," says Hornblower & Weeks this week in a special analysis of 16 leading banking institutions in that city.

During the 25 years since 1906, dividends of these banks have averaged 6 per cent on capital funds while during this same period an average of only 67 per cent of net earnings a year was distributed in dividends.

They point out that the average income yield on bank stocks during those 25 years was 4.15 per cent while at current price levels the yield is about 7.2 per cent, "notwithstanding that these institutions are larger, stronger, better managed and have greater potential earning power today than they have ever had before, due to the growth of the trust business and the development of new sources of earnings."

They also show that at current levels these bank stocks on the average are selling at 1.63 times their book value (after writeoffs, reserves, and making no allowance for book value of security affiliates) which is the lowest ratio in 25 years.

The accompanying table shows gross deposits, cash items and the ratio of cash to deposits as of Dec. 31, 1931 of 16 big banks:

	Gross *deposits	Cash & U. S. Govt. Bonds	Ratio
Bankrs Tr	$558,086,000	$309,445,000	55%
Chm B&T	298,878,000	156,690,000	52
Cent Han	608,191,000	363,524,000	60
Chase N B	1,459,115,000	532,455,000	36
Nat City B	1,418,703,000	608,800,000	43
Emp Trust	74,064,000	34,160,000	46
N Y Trust	251,445,000	146,486,000	58
M'facturers	269,540,000	90,898,000	34
Corn Exch	239,418,000	143,902,000	60
Irving Trst	442,091,000	228,920,000	52
U S Trust	63,542,000	23,316,000	41
First Natl	375,156,000	190,361,000	51
Guarty Tr	1,070,021,000	532,155,000	50
Bk NY&Tr	105,769,000	52,285,000	50
Pub N Bk	87,440,000	51,930,000	60
Manhat Tr	375,131,000	194,706,000	52
Total	$7,696,590,000	$3,663,741,000	47%

The following table shows book values and market prices, together with dividends now being paid and the current yield:

	*Book value 12-31-31	Market value 1-23-32	Annual divid'nd	Current yield about
Bankrs Trust	$40	$62	$3.00	4.9%
Chem Bnk&tr	31	33	1.80	5.4
Cen Hanover	95	37	4.00	10.8
Chase Nat Bk	†40	49	4.00	8.1
Empire Trust	30	26	3.20	12.3
N York Trust	78	76	5.00	6.6
Man'facturers	45	32	2.00	6.2
Corn Exchg	50	63	4.00	6.3
Irving Trust	25	20	1.60	8.0
U S Trust	1450	1590	70.00	4.4
First Nationl	1225	1575	100.00	6.4
Guaranty Tr	316	272	20.00	7.3
Bk N Y & Tr	262	325	18.00	5.5
Pub Nat Bank	49	24	2.00	8.3
Manhattan Co	61	37	4.00	10.8
Average				7.2%

*No allowance made for book value of security affiliates. †Includes City Bank Farmers Trust Co.

AMERICAN DOLLAR LOWER IN PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP)—The American dollar dropped on the Paris exchange today from yesterday's quotation of 25.40 francs to 25.35, American bankers announced.

Emphasizing that the drop had no relation to the Glass-Steagall banking bill, introduced in the American Congress yesterday, American circles explained that the drop was attributable to a change in minting charges. They said the Bank of France had increased the gold minting charge from 22 francs a kilo to 44 francs a kilo, operative on Feb. 15.

The bourse opened strong this morning, following yesterday's rise in Wall Street, and as a further effect of the American credit extension plan.

French financial experts seemed agreed that the result would be beneficial if Americans show confidence in their own country and put an end to hoarding.

The financial writer in the Paris Midi said the congressional proposals modifies the status of the dollar and European and creditors may be tempted to withdraw their dollar holdings.

"The United States," he wrote, "has decided to place additional funds at the disposition of banks in peril, but this substitutes a peril to the dollar for the peril to the banks."

BETTER PRICES ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The American plan to broaden the rediscount basis of the Federal Reserve Bank, together with the firmness of the New York Stock Exchange created a better atmosphere on the exchange here today.

Business was not greatly increased, but the gilt-edged issues generally were up ¼ to ½. Japanese bonds, oil shares and transatlantic issues also improved. In the exchange market sterling advanced to $3.44⅝.

DIVIDENDS

Lanston Monotype Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 29 to stock of record Feb. 19.

The Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 12. This compares with 75 cents paid three months ago and $1 six months ago.

General Empire Corporation declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19. This compares with former payments of 25 cents quarterly.

Lanston Monotype Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Feb. 29 to stock of record Feb. 19.

BROWN COMPANY HAS LOSS

Brown Company, manufacturers of high-grade papers and specialties, reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1931, a loss after all charges of $5,074,984, compared with loss of $1,170,136 in 1930 and a profit of $1,316,451 in 1929. After crediting non-recurring profit on sale of capital assets of $4,920,692 and deducting preferred dividends of $100,000 there was a decrease in surplus for the 1931 year of $254,292.

DUTCH TO TAX FOREIGN SECURITIES

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12—A bill has been introduced before the Dutch Government whereby the stamp tax on purchases of foreign bonds would be increased to 1.6 per cent from 1 per cent and on foreign stocks to 1.8 per cent from 1.2 per cent.

GLENN L. MARTIN CO.

Glenn L. Martin Company, airplane manufacturer, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss of $46,145, compared with net profit of $73,934 in 1930.

Exchange Holiday

The New York securities and commodities markets as well as the banks were closed today in observance of Lincoln's Birthday. The Boston banks were open. It is a legal holiday in 30 states. Aside from the New Orleans cotton market, there were no major exchanges open in the United States. The Winnipeg grain market was open.

CHICAGO STEEL PRICES FIRM

Keep Up Rates With Hope That Pittsburgh Will Show Improvement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Efforts to restore finished steel prices by easy stages to a remunerative basis doubtless will be intensified by the sinking of the Pittsburgh base on plates, shapes and bars to 1.50 cents, leaving Chicago base prices $4 a ton over Pittsburgh instead of the usual $2.

Under normal circumstances an adjustment of Chicago prices from 1.70 cents to 1.60 cents would be the corrective. A $4 differential permits Pittsburgh steel virtually to move into Chicago, but at the moment mills here hold to 1.70 cents for the general run of business, hoping for a recovery at Pittsburgh.

In the continued absence of sizable railroad and automobile demand, Chicago mills are pressed to hold the recent rise in steelmaking to 27-28 per cent. For this week the average may be just under 27. Even so low a rate represents some stock piling of ingots.

There still is considerable sentiment that when Ford again enters the market and the railroads begin benefiting from their wage reduction a spring rise will follow.

Refrigerator makers continue the largest buyers of sheets. Two thousand tons of plates for tank work have been placed. Bolts, nuts and common wire products continue to improve. Reports of substantial steel pipe demand being revived are persistent, but unsupported by market activity.

Shipments of pigiron show a slight gain. Ford Motor Company has released some special iron. Merchant iron producers believe their situation will improve materially when steel production crosses 40 per cent, thereby taking some steel works out of the merchant market. Some steel scrap has sold for $7.25, or 25 cents under the recent market.

Thus far, Chicago district steel makers note no reflex from the Far Eastern situation. No dummy orders for material destined for war purposes are reported, but if the preliminary activity suspected in the Youngstown district is substantiated this district should participate.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans—Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com. paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2½@2¾
Bar silver		29⅝c	26⅛c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@1¾
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1¾@2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅜@1¼
60 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅜@1¼
90 days	2⅞@2¾	2⅞@2¾	1⅜@1¼
4 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1¾@1⅝
5 months	3⅜@3¼	3⅜@3¼	1⅞@1½
6 months	3⅜@3¼	3⅜@3¼	1⅞@1½

London Quotations

Call money	4⅝%	4⅝%	2½%
Short bills	5¼@5¾	5¼@5¾	2½@2⅝
3 mos bills	5 @5½	5 @5½	2¾@2⅞
Bar gold		120s 9d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	19½d	19½d	12½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	4⅝%	4⅝%	2½%
Com paper	3¼@4	3¼@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	7
Berne	2	Tokyo	6.57
Berlin	7	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.44¼	$3.43¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.44¾	3.43¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0394½	.0393¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0518½	.0519	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1895	.1890	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0158	.0150	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0128¾	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4033	.4033	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1878	.1868	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0786	.0792	.193
Sweden—krona	.1930	.1931	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1952	.1952	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178	.0178	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2530	.2525	*
Shanghai—tael	.3275	.3275	*
India—rupee	.2600	.2600	.3650
Japan—yen	.3537½	.3537½	.4984
Java—florin	.4015	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4025	.4025	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2580	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12166
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2812½	.2812½	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4050	.4050	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8675	.8600	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4938	.4938	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Equitable Office Building Corporation's net profit of $1,644,550 for the nine months ended Jan. 31, 1932, is equal, after dividend requirements on the 67 shares of 7 per cent preferred, to $1.83 a share on the 895,464 shares of common, compared with $1,811,584, or $2.02 a share, in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

OMIT N. O. T. & M. DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway took no action on the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common due to be paid Feb. 29. Semi-annual interest of 2½ per cent on the 5 per cent non-cumulative income bonds was declared.

MOST SECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK MARKET HIGHER

Cattle Market Advance Is Stimulated by Light Receipts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—The fat cattle market advanced considerably at the Union Stock Yards this week, light receipts being the main stimulating factor, although there also was some improvement in the condition of the dressed beef trade.

Hogs dropped to new low levels on the initial session of the week when receipts were excessive, but prices closed about steady with a week ago, curtailed supplies aiding the trade, although the market was under pressure owing to the craggy fresh pork trade.

Fat lambs broke 50 cents to $1 from the high point a week ago, narrow shipping demand and lower dressed prices along with expanded local receipts being bearish factors, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Steers and Yearlings

Fed steers and yearlings closed 25 to mostly 50 cents higher, while similar upturns also were scored on light heifer and mixed yearlings, as well as butcher heifers, while fat cows were active, around 25 cents higher.

Bulls held about steady throughout the week, but vealers sagged around $1. Weighty steers received preference over light kinds throughout the week, although well-finished yearlings sold dependably at all times. Majority of the short-fed steers and yearlings sold at $5-$7.50, desirable shipping kinds $7.75-$8.75, with the top on yearlings at $9.25, and heavy steers $9. A sizable supply of common light steers had to go at $4.50-$5. Majority of the better-grade yearling heifers turned at $5.25-$6, the best scoring $6.50.

Most butcher heifers brought $4-$5, and beef cows $2.75-$3.75, small lots of choice heavies making $4-$4.50. Strong-weight cutters closed at $2.25-$2.50, low cutters going mainly at $1.50-$1.85. Weighty sausage bulls brought $3-$3.25, and choice vealers closed at $8.

Hog Market Closed Higher

The closing top of the hog market was $4.25, compared with a practical drop of $4.05 on Monday. The late bulk of 170-210-pound weights sold at $4.10 to $4.20; 220-250 pounds $3.80 to $4.15; 260-300 pounds $3.65 to $3.85; 320-35 pounds $3.60 to $3.70; 140-160 pounds $3.90 to $4.15; pigs $3 to $3.50; packing sows $3.25 to $3.40, smooth sorts $3.50.

Fat lambs sold up to $7, early in the week, while the closing peak was $6.25, good and choice offerings turning at $5.75 to $6.10, well finished 95-pound weights making $6.

Lightweight medium lambs went at $5 to $5.50 both to killers and to country men, around 75-pound feeding and shearing lambs making $5.60 and most slaughter throwouts $4 to $4.50. Fat ewes closed on a $3 to $3.50 basis, showing a decline similar to fat lambs.

FINANCING CONCERN MAKES $2.54 SHARE ON COMMON STOCK

Consolidated net profits of Commercial Investment Trust Corporation for 1931, available for dividends, amounted to $7,554,998, compared with $8,318,793 for 1930. These profits do not include dividends received on investments of the corporation in its own stock nor any gain in the purchase for retirement or otherwise of any of the corporation's own shares.

After dividends on the first preferred and serial preference stocks, there remained available for dividends on the common stock $5,165,652, equivalent to $2.54 per share on the average number of common shares outstanding in the hands of the public during the year. This compares with $2.75 per share for the average number of shares outstanding during 1930.

The net volume of bills and accounts purchased during 1931 amounted to $374,093,766 compared with $392,044,170 in 1930.

The corporation's balance sheet as current liabilities of $40,206,976. of Dec. 31, 1931, shows total current assets of $157,727,356 against

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING FOR 1932

Public utility financing for new construction and maintenance this year is expected to aggregate approximately $450,000,000, compared with nearly $633,000,000 in 1931 and more than $960,000,000 in 1930, according to figures compiled by V. D. Simons of V. D. Simons, Inc., industrial and public utility engineers.

Mr. Simons said that, from his contact with utility men and bankers specializing in utility securities, it is expected that a better bond market will prevail after the first half of the year, materially aiding those utilities forced to seek new capital during the second half.

Companies entering the market for new funds, or for refunding operations, during the latter part of the year, will face a far more optimistic picture, Mr. Simons believes.

EXPECT GOLD DUST PROFIT

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Gold Dust Corporation probably will show a net profit of approximately $1.75 a share for its 1,798,602 shares of common stock in its annual report for 1931, which will be issued soon after March 1. This will compare with net profit of $6,838,816, equal, after preferred dividends, to $3.51 a common share in 1930.

RAILROADS' NET INCOME OFF

Class I roads in 1931 had net operating income of $531,095,960, a return of 1.96 per cent on property investment, says the bureau of railway economics. This was a decrease of 39.9 per cent below 1930, when net operating income was $884,856,141, or 3.36 per cent on property investment.

AMERICAN SHEET TO RESUME

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will resume Monday at 17 mills in Monessen, Penna., which will give about 300 tin plate workers employment after having been idle three weeks. Pittsburgh Steel Company and Page Steel & Wire Company also plan to resume increased operations in that district beginning next week.

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE CO.

AUBURN, Ind., Feb. 12—Retail sales of Auburn automobiles at the Chicago Automobile Show showed an increase of 14 per cent over those at the 1931 exhibition, it was stated by E. L. Cord, president.

Footwear Concern's Orders Increasing

THE field of footwear is not behindhand in the matter of encouraging activity. Among the leaders is Endicott Johnson Company, whose orders are understood to be running ahead of a year ago. Executives consider the outlook encouraging. The company started in 1931 to show increases above 1930, though the pick-up did not really start until April.

Current orders are for near-by delivery, running into May. Some of the factories which have been running on a five-day basis have been stepped up a bit, while other departments are operating on a 5½-day-week basis. Production aggregates about 100,000 pairs a day, approximating between 80 and 85 per cent of capacity. Last year Endicott made the best showing among the major shoe companies, its earnings equaling $4.84 a share on the common stock, contrasting with only 4 cents a share in 1930. The company has kept inventory down to a minimum and put into effect many economies.

American Water Works to Report Better Earnings

The annual report of the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., for 1931, to be made public about March 1, will show substantially better earnings for the common stock than the $2.67 a share on the 1,750,880 shares reported for the 12 months ended Nov. 30.

Until the audit now in progress is completed, it is impossible to make an accurate statement of earnings, but according to Hobart Porter, president, due to overaccruals for taxes, which were included in months prior to December and which amounts were restored to income in that month the annual statement will show a distinct improvement over the recently reported 12 monthly periods.

With that prospect in view it is probable final results will show the company found it necessary to call on surplus only slightly for maintenance of its $3 cash dividend on the common stock during 1931.

Mr. Porter stated the American Water Works System was in strong financial condition, with its current position normal for this time of the year and its bank loans very small. The system has no early maturities, except for approximately $500,000 of a water works subsidiary.

With that satisfactory background, Mr. Porter holds there is no reason at present to anticipate any change in the current dividend payment of 75 cents quarterly on the common. The next dividend meeting will be held March 2.

AUSTRALIA TO FORCE NEW SOUTH WALES TO MEET OBLIGATIONS

NEW YORK—As the result of a study of the position created "by the deliberate action of New South Wales in defaulting in payments to certain bondholders," the Government of Australia is satisfied that effective action can be taken to secure the necessary amount from that State, according to an announcement by Prime Minister Lyons of Australia, as cabled to D. M. Dow, official secretary for Australia in the United States.

The statement said that as a result of the failure of New South Wales to meet its public obligations "the credit of New South Wales in particular and to an extent the credit of the Commonwealth as a whole has been greatly impaired.

"In the interest of Australian credit the Commonwealth Government has decided to pay the amount due as soon as arrangements can be made."

Announcement as to the means to be adopted to compel New South Wales to pay in full will be made to Parliament.

SAFEWAY STORES SALES INCREASE

Safeway Stores, Inc., reporting for the first time upon a basis of periods of four weeks instead of upon the calendar month as heretofore, and including only continuing stores acquired during the last year, had sales of $18,560,312 for the four weeks ended Jan. 30, 1932, compared with $15,660,384 for the four weeks ended Jan. 31, 1931, an increase of 18½ per cent.

Although this increase is accounted for by acquisitions figured upon the basis of stores operated during this period in 1931 by Safeway and acquired companies in comparison with only continuing stores now in operation by Safeway, an increase from $5071 to $5262 a store is shown, or an increase of 3.7 per cent.

The number of continuing stores in operation at the end of January, 1932, was 3527.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

DANIEL REEVES, INC.

	1932	1931	Dec.%
Sales for five weeks to Jan. 30	$2,932,008	$3,401,091	13.8

AMERICAN STORES CO.

	1932	1931	Dec.%
Jan sales	$10,120,540	$12,497,110	19.0

DOMINION STORES, LTD., SALES

	1932	1931	Dec.%
5 wks to Jan. 30	$2,187,906	$2,332,765	5.80

FEDERATED METALS HAS LOSS

Federated Metals Corporation reports a strong financial condition as of the end of its fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1931. A current ratio of 8.92 to 1 was indicated; total current assets of $6,499,975, including cash of $572,270, compared with total current liabilities of $728,730. The net loss for the year was $1,480,898.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

LONDON, Feb. 12—Great Western Railway Company of Great Britain declared a final dividend of 1½ per cent on the common shares, making 3 per cent for 1931. This compares with final dividend of 3¼ per cent for 1930, making 5½ per cent for that year.

J. G. BRILL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—J. G. Brill Company reports operating deficit of $997,666 for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with deficit of $43,736 for 1930. Sales were $2,935,933, compared with $7,430,673 in 1930.

OMIT MOTOR WHEEL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Motor Wheel Corporation has omitted the 12½ cent quarterly dividend due at this time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WILL PUSH PROGRAM

To Continue Terminal and Electrification Work If Given Capital

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—If the Pennsylvania Railroad is able to obtain assurance from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that it will be able to get new capital promptly and upon reasonable terms, it is planned to speed completion of the electrification of the line between New York and Philadelphia so that the way will be open to extend electrification to Baltimore and Washington next year.

Just one year ago Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president, announced that the Pennsylvania planned to go ahead with its electrification and general improvement program with redoubled effort, and that it was planned to complete within 2½ years the remaining work which was originally scheduled for four years, and that plans in hand involved expenditure during this period of about $175,000,000.

New Issue of Bonds Sold

To help finance this work the Pennsylvania in March, 1931, sold an issue of $50,000,000 general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds which, together with proceeds from $27,000,000 of bonds of subsidiary companies sold earlier in 1931 gave the company a total of nearly $77,000,000.

With these funds in hand the Pennsylvania pushed its electrification and terminal improvement work during 1931, nothwithstanding the fact that the business readjustment increased in severity as the year progressed with rapid shrinkage in gross and net revenues.

With the falling off in business, the Pennsylvania was forced to reduce dividend payments upon its stock, making payments of $1 a share each in February and May, and reducing the disbursement to 75 cents in August and to 50 cents in November.

A quarterly dividend of 50 cents will also be paid the end of this month. As the February dividend is always charged out of earnings of the preceding year the Pennsylvania will charge a total of $2.75 a share in dividends out of 1931 earnings which are estimated around $1.05 a share, so that approximately $1.75 a share will have to be taken out of surplus, amounting to about $23,000,000 on the somewhat more than 13,000,000 shares outstanding. Net railway operating income for 1931 amounted to $51,055,806, compared with $92,341,356 in 1930.

Treat Stockholders Well

Maintenance of a liberal dividend policy to stockholders notwithstanding shrinking revenues, in connection with the intensified improvement program carried on throughout 1931 in an effort to promote industry, made heavy inroads in cash funds notwithstanding the new capital raised during the year, so that the rate of improvement work this year will depend upon the success in raising new capital.

With customary avenues of raising new capital closed for the time being due to disorganized security markets the company has been forced to slow up its improvement program, and further retrenchment will be necessary unless the company is able to procure funds at reasonable terms to carry on the work.

To have completed the New York-Washington electrification with related improvements by spring, 1933, as contemplated a year ago, would have required the expenditure this year of at least $120,000,000, or approximately $10,000,000 a month.

That the company hopes to prosecute its big undertaking this year in a large way is indicated by the statement of General Atterbury that it is planned to apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan to carry on this work.

Capital Desired Each Month

General Atterbury said that the extent of the loan which will be sought has not been determined, but he made an estimate that about $5,000,000 a month would be needed because of the large amount of work under way.

He declined to commit himself to any final figure, however, and it is believed that the Pennsylvania would spend an even greater amount to hasten improvement work if the funds could be raised.

General Atterbury's statement intimates that what the Pennsylvania wants is assurance of a definite amount of new capital each month, rather than a large lump sum, and this probably means that just as soon as credit conditions improve, so that the stronger railroads can go into the market and their own securities, the Pensylvania would do so.

Also, that if improving credit conditions enabled the Pensylvania to sell either its own securities or securities which it would give to the Finance Corporation as collateral for a loan it would use the proceeds to reduce its obligations to the Finance Corporation, thus, in effect, using the credit made available by the Finance Corporation as a revolving fund.

UNION TWIST DRILL CO.

Union Twist Drill Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss from operations after $144,292 depreciation charge, of $70,178, loss after $15,017 reserve for loss on foreign exchange of $85,195 and deficit after tax adjustment, preferred stock sinking fund reserve and preferred and common dividends, of $400,250. In the preceding year net income was $418,288, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.78 a share on 200,000 common shares.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

First National Stores, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Dec. 26, 1931, net profit of $1,199,850 after all charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.37 a share on 813,786 common shares. This compares with $1,080,973 net a year ago, or $1.21 a share on 819,800 common shares then outstanding after preferred dividends.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Lincoln's birthday was no holiday for the executives of the New York regional division of the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who were making an overtime effort to complete organization of the official personnel.

INTERLAKE IRON CORPORATION

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—Interlake Iron Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $1,337,362 after depreciation, interest, inventory adjustments, etc., compared with net profit of $2,066,063, equal to $1.03 a share on 2,000,000 no-par shares of capital stock, in 1930.

Shawmut Depositors value our 95 years of experience, our resources, our reputation. But most of all they value Shawmut's conservative management—which gives the best assurance of complete protection for their funds.

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OF BOSTON

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $30,000,000

WAR IN ORIENT AS FACTOR IN TRADE OUTLOOK

No Adverse Repercussion in American Affairs Likely, Says Service

While affording numerous surface considerations of a spectacular nature, the recent efforts of Japanese militarism in Shanghai and Manchuria do not seem likely, on the basis of present evidence, to result in any major adverse repercussion in the affairs of the Western World, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a current survey, parts of which follow:

"Nor is it probable, on the other hand, that this movement will bring about any substantial demand from abroad for American materials.

"Viewed from the economic standpoint, protracted warfare would operate to the disadvantage of Japan, and already its credit in the international market, to which it must have access for industrial development, has suffered impairment. Japan has experienced an unfavorable balance of foreign trade since the World War, the fall in prices has worked havoc on its vitally important silk industry, its public debt has increased by 100 per cent in the last 10 years, while substantial foreign obligations are maturing in the near term.

"In considering the possible stimulus to demand for American commodities which protracted Far Eastern warfare might create, we believe that analogy with World War markets should not be closely drawn. While the scope of operations might conceivably become extended, from the standpoint of the amount of ground covered, combating lines would be thinly drawn, and the volume of armaments and consumptive needs of noncombatants would be relatively insignificant.

"As a more logical comparison, it is noteworthy that the effects of the Russo-Japanese War were of relatively slight moment in Western markets. Nevertheless, until and unless embargoes are placed upon exports of war materials, we believe that some slight strength would be imparted to those products most directly affected."

BULOVA WATCH PROFIT

Net profit of Bulova Watch Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $102,845 after charges, depreciation, federal taxes and reserve for contingencies is equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 50,000 shares of $3.50 convertible preferred, to 21 cents a share on the 275,000 shares of common, compared with $209,898, or 60 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $152,964, or 40 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1931.

WILLIAMSON ON RAILROAD FUTURE

In a message to employees, F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad Company, expressed confidence in the future of the railroad industry and predicted solutions would be found for any problems that may confront the industry. Railroad managers realize that changing conditions must be met with changed and improved methods, he declared.

ASKS MOTORTRUCK REGULATION

J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, believed that prompt action should be taken to regulate commercial motor vehicle operation. In an interview he said railroad companies no longer could be expected to plan large capital investments until they knew when unregulated or subsidized competition would cease.

MORRIS PLAN CONFERENCE

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12—The midwinter conference of executive officers of Morris Plan banks and companies in the Atlantic states division of the National Association, is being held today at the Morris Plan Bank of Baltimore, with Robert O. Bonnell, president of the group and of the local bank, presiding.

NO BIDS FOR BUFFALO BONDS

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The City of Buffalo failed to sell $4,790,000 bonds today at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent.

Burroughs Goes Back to Former Dividend Rate

The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. dividend reduction from $1 to an 80-cent annual basis restores the original rate that accompanied a 400 per cent stock dividend in the summer of 1929.

The present rate is equivalent to $4 on the stock, which paid $3 annually before the split-up, augmented by extras of $1 and $2 in the years beginning with 1926.

In both 1929 and 1930, dividend payments jumped sharply above any preceding year. Record dividends of $10,392,417 in 1929 were 88.9 per cent of net income, while distribution of $7,382,073 in 1930 was 98.3 per cent of net. The $5,000,000 dividends last year probably were slightly ahead of net income.

Burroughs shared the lack of volume that harassed office appliance companies last year. This handicap, rather than cash stringency, lies behind the dividend reduction.

Unpredictability of business improvement and the lag of appliance volume, normally behind an upturn in the basic industries, are considerations more immediately important than the cash saving, via dividend adjustment, of $1,000,000 a year.

Burroughs has financial resources unmatched in its industry, despite liberal dividends in recent years. The last financial statement, June 30, 1931, showed cash of $5,902,227 and government securities of $12,803,528. These were more than half current assets of $31,864,513, which exceeded current liabilities by better than 16 to 1.

The present reduction in the Burroughs dividend is the first decrease in the regular rate since incorporation of the company in 1905. By this action, only International Business Machines Corp. among the industrial equipment concerns has not reduced dividends. The latter company, on the other hand, has paid not nearly so large a portion of its net income in dividends. In recent years, dividend distribution has never exceeded 60 per cent of net income.

BIG SAVING IN HEATING COSTS

Less fuel was used for heating this winter than any year since 1918, according to the statistical department of the Petroleum Heat and Power Company.

Because of the mild weather which prevailed generally over the northern United States, the demand for fuel oil, coal and coke in some sections dropped off as high as 30 per cent. Fuel oil, whose use is controlled automatically, and hence can beclosely coördinated with weather requirements, showed the greatest decrease in demand, and hence the greatest saving to home owners.

Although the mild weather has cut down the revenue of public utilities and fuel companies, it has, points out the Petroleum Heat and Power Company, saved residents of the United States $250,000,000 in heating costs.

SHOE FACTORIES BUSY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Shoe factories increased their output in 1931 4 per cent over that of 1930. The Commerce Department reported today that the total output of boots and shoes, other than rubber, during 1931 was 316,239,809 pairs, as compared with 304,163,748 pairs in 1930.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55; De Beers 4 and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 3¼ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 4½-5¼ per cent and three-month bills 5-5¼ per cent.

NEW YORK CURB SEAT $35,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange seat at $35,000, off $1000 from the previous transaction.

It gets dark
EVERY NIGHT
and people eat
EVERY DAY

● Stability of earnings of the utility industry are safeguarded by the continued and increasing demands for residential electric and gas service.

Homes served by the Associated Gas and Electric System increased their use of electricity on the average 8.3% during 1931; use of gas held its own, remaining practically unchanged.

● *For sound utility investments write for Circular B 251*

General Utility Securities
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York City
Bowling Green 9-6070

6½% 5 year
Guaranteed Income Certificates
$100 to $10,000
Coupon Bond Form

Careful investors in 48 states and 11 foreign countries own our Certificates, which are issued for cash or on a ten-pay plan. Colorado's largest guarantee capital association. A steady growth record from day of organization. Years of our monthly income plan—safety—tax exemption—and other vital facts. Ask for Folder CSM. You've seen reading our ads in this paper for years.

SILVER STATE
Building and Loan Association
1644 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
Member U. S. Bldg. & Loan League

CHILDS CO. SHOWS SHARP SHRINKAGE IN 1930 EARNINGS

Pamphlet report of Childs Company for the year ended Dec. 31, shows net of $241,129 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation and other deductions, equal to $6.46 a share on 37,321 shares of 7 per cent preferred, excluding 12,679 shares in treasury. This compares with net in 1930, of $933,386 (revised) after charges, equal, after dividends on 50,000 shares of preferred to $1.61 a share on 263,370 no-par shares of common:

	1931	*1930
Sales and rentals	$25,930,018	$28,288,258
Net	1,893,567	2,298,956
Sur aft chgs	241,129	933,386
Preferred dividends	261,782	350,000
Common dividends	404,273	859,387
Deficit	424,92[illegible]	276,201

*Net shown in report for year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was $1,187,448. The difference between this and the net shown above for 1930 is due principally to dividends declared by the real estate companies which represented accumulated earnings of these companies and intercompany transactions.

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.

New Jersey Zinc Company reports for the quarter ended Dec 31, 1931, net income of $546,751 after depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equal to 28 cents a share on the 1,963,264 shares of $25 par, compared with $873,367, or 44 cents a share, in the final quarter of 1931. For the year ended Dec. 31 net income was $3,051,589, equal to $1.55 a share, compared with $5,013,403, or $2.55 a share, in 1930.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $134,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at $134,000, off $1000 from previous transaction.

BUSINESS HEADS URGE HOOVER TO AID TRADE TRUCE

Pact on Competition, They Learn, Would Violate Antitrust Laws

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A group of sixscore business executives, who placed before President Hoover today proposal for "a two years' truce in destructive competition" were directed by him to reconsider their suggestion.

The group, representing independent producers and distributors throughout the country, returned at once from the White House to a continuation of their conference at the Hotel Mayflower.

The proposal for a two-year moratorium in competition was asked as an arbitrary period during which there might be "investigation by a nonpartisan committee of Congress of exisiting business conditions."

The proposal asked that "a national economic truce board" be set up, which could act as a clearing house for suggestions and decisions looking toward better business.

Members of the group disclosed that the President had objected on the grounds that a two-year moratorium would run afoul of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The Chief Executive was quoted as saying that two provisions of the Antitrust Law, those banning agreements to regulate production and to fix prices, would be particularly violated.

The 122 business men met yesterday as independent executives to discuss conditions and relief. Mr. Malcolm D. Whitman of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Mr. Warner Hayes of Philadelphia, were active in arranging the meeting.

In a statement made to the President, spokesmen for the group urged "a return to war-time experience."

"Our struggle for existence has become so serious that destructive competition is lowering wages, prices and the earnings of industry," it said. "Industry now is being sustained not through income, but through the depletion of its capital assets."

As an alternative to the proposed two-year moratorium on competition, the group expressed "the hope and urgent appeal" that the Government should take, in harmony with leaders of both parties, some steps to alleviate "destructive competition."

Music

"La Boheme"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company yesterday afternoon presented Puccini's "La Bohème," with this cast:

Mimi	Rosetta Pampanini
Rudolph	Antonio Cortis
Marcel	Victor Damiani
Colline	Virgilio Lazzari
Schaunard	Salvatore Baccoloni
Musette	Margherita Salvi
Alcindore	Octave Dua
Benoit	Lodovico Oliviero
Parpignol	Giuseppe Cavadore
Conductor	Roberto Moranzoni

After the Wagnerian longueurs of the previous evening, Puccini's little masterpiece fell refreshingly upon the ear. Here is no pretentious ideology, but a plain story of human joys and sorrows, clothed in simple, charming melodies, which could not tax the understanding of the most inexperienced listener. Puccini had no theories of the perfect art work; he was merely a man of the theater, with a gift of Italian lyricism. His pretty songs are pleasing, his sentiment is gently poignant. And like a good man of the theater, he knows when to stop. These virtues of his are nowhere more evident than in "La Bohème."

Such works do not make too burdensome demands upon singing-actors. The better the artists, of course, the better the performance; but the opera can hardly be killed by the worst of casts. Yesterday's cast was by no means the worst. In Mr. Damiani, indeed, it contained a player of quite exceptional vocal abilities, who easily carried off the musical honors. As an actor, Mr. Damiani evidently is more gifted in comic than in emotional vein. We have seen Marcels who, though not Mr. Damiani's equal as singers, did more with the "business" of the last act. Mme. Pampanini and Mr. Cortis likewise depended more on their vocal than on their histrionic ability for their success, and their singing was quite in the Italian operatic tradition. Mr. Moranzoni directed a competent performance and in the last act achieved good dramatic effect.

L. A. S.

"Boris Godounoff"

Last night the opera was Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," with this cast:

Boris Godounoff	Vanni-Marcoux
Feodor	Helen Freund
Xenia	Leola Turner
Prince Shuisky	Oscar Colcaire
Gregory	Paul Althouse
Pimenn	Chase Baromeo
Varlaam	Salvatore Baccaloni
Missail	Lodovico Oliviero
Marina	Coe Glade
The Nurse	Sonia Sharnova
Tchekaloff	Desire Defrere
The Bojard of the Court	Giuseppe Cavadore
A Bumpkin	Theodore Ritch
The Inn Keeper	Maria Claessens
Conductor	Emil Cooper

The artistic efficiency which has, on the whole, characterized the work of the Chicagoans this season came to what must surely amount to a climax last night with the presentation of "Boris Godounoff." It was superbly staged and no detail, apparently, which would heighten the effect of the pageantry was overlooked, either in costuming or scenery.

Of the singers one finds it easy to write, since the parts were exceptionally well cast. Miss Freund was a beguiling boy in the part of Feodor and Miss Turner as Xenia made an appealing picture. Mme. Sharnova made the most of a somewhat lean part, as did Mme. Claessens as the inn keeper. Miss Glade lent distinction to the rôle of Marina, and revealed dramatic possibilities which sustained previous reports of her. Varlaam (Mr. Baccaloni and Missail (Mr. Oliviero) were an amusing pair, and Mr. Baromeo as Pimenn was heartily received. Although Mr. Althouse played Gregory in a consistent manner, he seemed not to extract the essence of the part.

After all, it is admitted that Boris dominates the entire opera, and last night was Mr. Vanni-Marcoux's night. He gave a representation which held the large audience spellbound, and which brought him, at the last, some most un-Bostonese cheers from all parts of the opera house. A really magnificent portrayal.

G. M. S.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO HEAR CHARGES AGAINST FARLEY

Executive Announces Public Session at Albany, Feb. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will hold a public hearing in the executive chambers in Albany on Feb. 16 on the removal charges preferred against Mr. Thomas M. Farley, Sheriff of New York County, he announced today.

The Governor has requested Sheriff Farley and Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel of the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee investigating New York City's government, who brought the charges against the Tammany official, to appear before him at that time.

By acting as his own commissioner in the Farley case, the Governor assumes full personal responsibility for the final disposition of the case. This action is looked forward to with keenest interest by political observers for its effect on his presidential aspirations.

Tammany Hall spokesmen have let it be known that removal of the New York County sheriff would be looked on as an extremely unfriendly act to the wigwam, and one calculated to alienate support of Governor Roosevelt by the Tammany delegation at the Democratic National Convention.

On the other hand, the consensus among civic organizations is that the testimony developed by Judge Seabury, as counsel to the Hofstadter Committee, has demonstrated clearly Sheriff Farley's unfitness to remain in office. Judge Seabury is known to believe that no necessity exists for further inquiry and that to continue it would serve no public good in the light of facts already known. Anything short of summary removal, it is held, would subject the Governor's decision to the suspicion of political expediency.

Governor Roosevelt has conferred with Judge Seabury and Farley counsel since he received the sheriff's reply to the charges 10 days ago. Tonight he will have as conferees, in Albany, Mr. John F. Curry, chief of Tammany Hall, and Mr. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, when it is expected that the Farley matter will have its place in a discussion expected to center on general politics.

Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter, chairman of the New York City inquiry body, today introduced a bill in the upper House carrying an appropriation of $250,000 to carry on the work of the committee, the continuance of which has been authorized through another year.

French Dispute Reich's Figures On Reparations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 12—In order to refute German official figures published Jan. 29 indicating that Germany had already paid France as reparations more than has been expended in repairing war damages, the Finance Ministry Wednesday issued a new statement designed to prove that French expenditures on the reconstruction of devastated regions amount to more than eight times the amount received from Germany.

The French Government maintains it has actually received on reparations account only 5,213,200,000 gold marks, or about $1,250,000,000, as contrasted with expenditures in reconstruction reaching a nominal total of 103,000,000,000 francs, or more than $4,000,000,000.

This total is increased to 148,000,000,000 francs if simple interest on sum involved be added, and to 175,000,000,000 francs if the actual gold value of the franc at the date of payments be considered, and to 250,000,000,000 francs, or $10,000,000,000, including all interest charges on a gold basis.

The statement estimates German payments by which France has benefited at 10,651,800,000 marks, but maintains that against these receipts must be charged the cost of military occupation, reimbursement of advances made by the Spa conference and various other credits having priority over reparations, with the result that accounts are not applicable to reparations beyond 5,213,200,000 marks.

These official French figures are the latest contribution to the controversy which has been going on for some time as to whether Germany has yet paid a sum equal to the damages caused by the World War. The wide variation between the French and German estimates, as well as between these and the British and American figures, is due to differences in accounting which in such an enormous and complicated problem attain very large proportions.

Budget to Fit Purse Proposed

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP)—Citizens of Middleboro have decided that budgeting first and assessing the taxpayers afterward is not such a good idea. Thus, instead of spending for various municipal projects first and then trying to collect taxes enough to meet the bills, they're going to decide first what their income will be and then spend accordingly.

The idea was brought out after the Board of Selectmen submitted a budget calling for a $31.40 tax rate, an increase over last year's rate. Mr. Alexander Heath, selectman, signed the budget to bring it before voters, but announced he would fight it. Citizens then voted to revise the budget so that it could be met by a $27 assessment on the present valuation of the town.

"The Heath plan is sound and should be put into effect throughout the country," Mr. Bertram L. Thomas, a member of the committee, said yesterday. "There are too many "chair warmers" who are not earning their salt and who if eliminated will tend to ease the tax burden, he pointed out. The Middleboro plan is not without opposition, however, and the budget revision will face opposition at the meeting Monday night.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

CONSOLIDATION of trains is being extended in the interests of economy, the Pennsylvania Railroad having recently combined the Golden Arrow and Liberty Limited from Chicago to Pittsburgh. The new train will leave at 2 p. m., running on the time of the Golden Arrow to Pittsburgh.

The equipment will include the Liberty's club car, lounge, diner, coach and two Chicago-Washington sleepers, while the Golden Arrow's cars in the rear comprise two Chicago-New York sleepers and an observation compartment car. At Pittsburg both trains will resume their own identity, each filling out at that point with other cars from various points for Washington or New York.

As in the case of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania's new time-table shows several trains making faster schedules than its premier train. Between New York and Pittsburgh the Broadway Limited is scheduled to make the run in 9 hours and 34 minutes, while the Pittsburgher, Pennsylvania Limited, Spirit of St. Louis, etc., run from 10 to 18 minutes faster, and from Pittsburgh to Chicago the Liberty Limited is nearly one hour faster than the Broadway westbound. The same situation obtains eastbound between Pittsburgh and New York, indicating the possibility—as noted in the case of the New York Central—of cutting the schedules of the present 20-hour trains from New York to Chicago by approximately two hours, without any faster running than now is scheduled by the fastest trains between various intermediate points in the same run.

The railroads' position is that there would be no new traffic developed by operating 18-hour trains. Mr. F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, recently queried about this, declined to express any opinion on the merits of an 18-hour service, but, as has been heretofore pointed out, the air lines will continue to take an increasing volume from the railroads unless the trains are speeded up.

Newspapers on Planes

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are to be placed on the planes of the Pan American Airways between Miami and Nassau, as a result of recent negotiations with that company. The service from Miami includes a morning plane, with the return scheduled for the afternoon, the flight taking two hours. This is the same company which recently placed the large planes, the American Clipper and Caribbean Clipper, in service between Miami and Havana, with extensions to South America.

Olympic Travel

Even the sports writers are intimating that the railroads should take a leading part in exploiting the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer, Mr. Lawrence Perry, who writes a syndicated column in the New York Sun, having noted the fact that "if the general public is made to realize just what a spectacular thing this Olympiad is, how memorable in all its features it is, and how worth while it will be to go to Los Angeles to attend it, then there will be no possible doubt concerning its success."

Although railroad advertising appropriations unfortunately have been cut at a time when advertising is more essential than ever, the fact remains that no railroad has yet exploited the Olympic Games in California. This is the "golden year" for transcontinental travel, and extensive exploitation will bring its return to the railroads.

Mr. E. E. Nelson, passenger traffic manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, anticipates a heavy movement to the coast this summer, both with the Olympic Games and the conventions of the Mystic Shrine, American Legion and others.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad established an on-time record of 99.2 per cent for 1931.

The California State Railroad Commission has approved plans for a union station in Los Angeles as prepared by the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific, and disapproved those presented by the Santa Fe. The approved station is to be a stub-end terminal, located in the Plaza zone, to cost approximately $9,000,000. That prompt construction is desirable is self-evident.

The Lehigh Valley is scheduling week-end trips from New York to Niagara Falls, covering all expenses for three days for $37.50, leaving New York Friday night at 8:30 p.m. or Saturday morning on the Black Diamond.

Stationary stepladders are to be standard equipment for upper berths in Pullman cars hereafter. These will remain in place all night and will be folded away with the bedding equipment in the upper berth in daytime. The steps are to be utilized immediately in a few Pullman cars running on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CALIFORNIANS HIT FEDERAL 'GAS' TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A proposal to impose a federal tax of one cent a gallon upon gasoline is meeting with active opposition in California with most of the petroleum interests united in discouraging it.

The California Oil and Gas Association, representing the major producers and refiners, recently adopted a resolution condemning the proposed tax as one which would tend to delay the rehabilitation of the oil industry, make possible additional tax evasions and hamper industry.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:31 "The Art of Living."
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:25 United Boston unemployment relief campaign.
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Ethel Grenier and Sid Reinherz.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Simpson Spring Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Andy Sannella's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Republican Club Lincoln Day dinner; speech by President Hoover.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Legal Problems," Gleason L. Archer.
5:15 Sunshine Banjo Band.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; United Boston unemployment relief campaign.
6:15 Sterling Four.
6:30 Lincoln Day oration, DeWitt Clinton DeWolf.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Southern Reverie.
7:30 "Cross Roads Hotel."
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis, entertainer.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Edward Marshall, guest artist.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 Middlesex Club dinner; Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble; Irvin S. Cobb.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody; Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs; humor.
5:30 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:45 "Specialties," Jane McGrew.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's spelling finals.
6:45 "The Troubadours"; dance music.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Sears N. E. Million Dollar Days.
10:15 Frank Cornwell's Orchestra.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.
5:30 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:15 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:30 Vaughn De Leath.
6:45 CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "The One-Man Band" Minstrels.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Lincoln Birthday Memorial; speakers; reading; quartet.
10:00 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra; Hungarian music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Vivian Ruth.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Howard Barlow and Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Merleen Trio.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Jane Johnston, soprano.
5:45 Fred Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Paramount Theater Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirthquakes," variety.
7:00 "The Songs We Love to Hear"; Orrin White, tenor.
7:15 Studio music.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Hawaiian Serenaders.
10:45 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, League for Industrial Democracy Luncheon.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Faust," second and third acts; Metropolitan Opera Company.
4:20 p. m.—News.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Résumé of events from Olympic Stadium.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:00 a. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 p. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pat Barnes."
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:55 p. m.—News and studio programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Rhythmic Serenaders.
4:45 p. m.—Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:15 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Columbia revue.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Wingate Athletic program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Funnyboners."
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Olympic final hockey match.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, closing ceremonies and awarding of prizes at Olympics.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
10:30 a. m.—CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue — String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Talk, "Trade Conditions in South America."
4:45 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist; soloist.

BRITISH READERS OF BOOKS INCREASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Although fewer books were published in Great Britain during 1931 than in 1930 the number of readers is increasing, according to the Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record, which states that 14,688 books were published during the year, 705 fewer than in 1930.

Kentucky Judge Grants No Favor To Dry Violators

Special from Monitor Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12—Judge A. M. J. Cochran, whose vigorous enforcing of the prohibition law has gained him a national reputation, sentenced 88 persons to a total of 172 years imprisonment, practically all for liquor-law violations, and probated 17 others with 12-month sentences at the conclusion of the winter term of the Eastern Federal Court.

The judge's unswerving justice is credited by dry leaders with having a gradual effect in reducing "moonshining" in the Kentucky mountains, which are included in his district. To one defendant who pleaded poverty and lack of employment in extenuation, Judge Cochran said:

"But what about the people, to whom you were selling this liquor? You were putting out in the community a commodity that creates many murderers, that causes the heads of families to be shot down. When that happens, wives and children are left without support. We all know that many killings are caused by whisky."

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Galleries

Water colors by Mr. Arthur Franklyn Musgrave are exhibited in the main gallery at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. The style in which Mr. Musgrave paints has no spectacular element; it appeals for its calm and restraint. He puts the color on fairly thickly and with small dabs, so that it does not give an aqueous effect.

The scenes, village and rural, which he depicts have pictorial charm. Their atmospheric quality is enhanced by the impressionistic mode which the artist employs.

A self-portrait reveals his efficiency in making an authentic likeness. It has, in addition to surface veracity, a direct personal quality which marks it particularly.

Fine Arts Theater

Members of the New England Society of Contemporary Art are showing works in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street.

The exhibition contains a diversity of style. Several painters from Provincetown—seen far too infrequently here—are represented with a few examples. They are the ones who cling tenaciously to the abstract mode—Blanche Lazzell, Agnes Weinrich, Mr. Karl Knaths.

Attractive decorative pieces by Bessy Creighton and Daphne Dunbar, a wistful winter scene by Mr. Samuel Biggin, some still-lifes by Evelyn Bodfish Bourne and Margaret Forbes, and a vivid depiction of a lighthouse by Mr. Frank Carson are some of the outstanding exhibits.

D. A.

STUDENTS TO HEAR DEBATE ON 'ISMS'

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP)—More than 200 delegates, representing 18 eastern colleges, gathered here today for the Intercollegiate Conference on Capitalism and Its Alternatives.

During the two-day session, the programs of the four outstanding schools of economic thought—Capitalism, Socialism, Communism and Fascism—will be presented by leading exponents of each. The conference is sponsored by the Williams Liberal Club.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 14

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-203m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 142kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 520kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AN opportunity to buy the 13 machines, trade mark and stock on hand of dress manufacturing plant in central New England city and to carry on the business. Box V-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed or come for rest and study. (Under the management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter SINCE 1917. State Maternity License.) 13 Mason Terrace. Asp. 6418.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUCCESSFUL young business man, resident of Greater Boston, seeks opportunity to serve a reliable organization in sales position, either resident or traveling; willing to work on commission if given protected territory. W-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as companion-attendant, children's nurse or care of motherless home; good cook; references given; Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere; available Feb. 15. SADIE GODARD, Longton, Kan.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST—Experienced, for dancers or singers. Write Box R-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 640 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-6643 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

MEDFORD, MASS.—Modern, sunny 5-room apt., rec. hall, large closets; garage; near trains and electrics; A-1 location; adults only. Tel. Mys. 3263.

N. Y. C., West 57th—Roomy new one-room apartment, pantry, Frigidaire, full maid service, switchboard, restaurant; sublet. Plaza 3-9320.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1080 Beacon St.—To sublease, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, servant's room, bath; upper suite; quiet, sunny. PHILLIPS KETCHUM, 1 Federal St., Boston, or S. W. RODGERS, State Street Trust Co.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-27 81st St.—Business woman will share apartment with responsible business woman; references. Have. 4-7165.

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HAPPY home for normal children, temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ATTRACTIVE high-class tea house business in very fine location near Boston; modern equipment and long lease at reasonable rent; price $5000. Box V-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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OPERA TAILORS AND FURRIERS
106 St. Stephens St., Boston. Ken. 8550
Men's suits and women's dresses cleansed at lowest prices. Work called for and delivered.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

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FIRST-CLASS designer, Fifth Ave. experience; gowns made to individual styles, also remodeled; prices reasonable. Watkins 9-4662, N. Y. C.

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25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Contacts with persons who have their own home and telephone, to make daily calls to wholesale grocers in their city; requires several hours per week; strictly commission; write for details. BENJAMIN GERKS, 342 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MILFORD, N. H.—Comfortable steam-heated home; experienced care if needed; 50 miles from Boston. MRS. D. GRIFFITHS, 21 Summer St.

PLEASANT home for rest and study for those needing care; an attendant is available. MRS. CLARA E. RUSSELL, 418 Walnut St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 6115.

HOUSES TO LET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Would like to share home or rent for summer; garage; near station. 75 Murray Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—6-room house, sun parlor; perfect condition; block to transit; immediate occupancy. Richmond Hill 2-5457, Virginia 7-0611.

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YOU CAN SAVE $1.60
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
3 years for $2 (single copy cost is $3.60)
We place new and renewal subscriptions for all magazines. Our booklet, "Magazine Bargains," mailed on request.
HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, New York

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Attractively furnished light office, 3 mornings, also evenings. Watkins 9-5631. Apply mornings.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTER and decorator desires work by day or contract. T. GRAHAM, 103 Midland Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. Glen Ridge 2-5393.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

WILLISTON PARK
LONG ISLAND, N. Y., 26 Yale St.—Quiet, refined, new home, for rest and study; good food; near R. R. station, Oyster Bay branch; near bus line to N. Y. and beaches; temporary or permanent.

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GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

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Newton Real Estate
Harris & Sprague (Inc.)
REALTORS—Founded 1877
637 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Middlesex 2793

OSSINING, N. Y.—Fieldstone house, 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, copper leaders and gutters, slate roof, weatherstrips throughout house, copper screens, Frigidaire, 2-car garage; lot 100x125 feet; shrubbery; cost $25,000, sell for $20,000; occupancy May 1. MILES R. VERNON, Illington Road. Tel. Ossining 354-W.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Fifty acres of unusual beauty, three lakes; ideal for institution, estate; bargain $1500 acre. Box A-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Attractive room in apartment; reasonable rates; references. Telephone Comm. 4178.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; ladies preferred; reasonable. Com. 8177.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0175
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9185
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
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Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1083 Beacon St.—Quiet, attractive home; Christian Scientists preferred; $5-$10; also kitchenette, steam heat. Regent 4063.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dean Street near Nostrand—Sunny, clean single room, large closet. Telephone Decatur 2-2483.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, private bath, kitchenette; clean, quiet private home; 2 mins. B. M. T. Bw 2-3453.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 83-17 Booth St.—Furnished room, private home, 1 or 2; 3 minutes from Reg. Park R. R. S.; 13 minutes on train to Penn. Station. New. 9-8287.

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive, sunny room, 4 windows, huge closet, private home, no children; 1½ blocks from station; will serve breakfast. Call Plaza 3-9553 days. Evenings and Sunday mornings, Virginia 7-1632.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Pleasant large sunny room with bath; private residence; unusually beautiful surroundings. Write Box M-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Cozy room in private family; convenient to transportation; breakfasts if desired. West Newton 2981-M.

N. Y. C., 606 West 116th, Apt. 93—For those looking for comfort, convenience, refinement, rest, in a friendly home atmosphere, large double living bedroom; ideal location.

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N. Y. C., West 58th St.—Business person, outside light room near park; private home; reasonable rental. Telephone Circle 7-1015.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th St. (Subway)—Comfortable room, next bath, large closet; suitable 1-2; all conveniences; reasonable. (Apt. 62.)

NEW YORK CITY, 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq.—Small single room, $35 monthly; women only. Stuyvesant 9-7740.

NEW YORK CITY, 80th (409 West End Ave.)—Exquisite, newly furnished, single, double rooms; home atmosphere. (Apt. 7E.)

N. Y. C., 216 W. 102d (Broadway), Apt. 70—Sunny, large, single; ideal for study; elevator; subway; $7. Academy 2-6633.

SITUATIONS WANTED

The Unemployment Relief Committee of THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON would appreciate hearing of opportunities for work in any line.

Charles H. Welch, *Agent*
236 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARPENTER desires work; 25 years' experience. JOHANSEN, 177 Elm Ave., Bogota, N. J. Phone Hackensack 2-2362-M.

EXPERIENCED mechanic desires position as superintendent, caretaker for church, apartment house, office building; excellent references. Write Box L-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A COMPETENT housekeeper desires position in small family of adults; good cook; excellent references furnished. Box L-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED French university woman seeks work, tutor, translator, secretary or governess; references. S-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, financial and real estate experience. Write Box G-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

EAST WILLISTON, L. I., N. Y.—For rent, very nicely furnished 7-room house, modern conveniences, Frigidaire, automatic heat, 2-car garage, on Boulevard; near station, schools and water; owner obliged leave town; rent $115 monthly. Write Box W-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 438 Broadway—Two-room apartment in private home; bath and kitchenette; adults; rent reasonable. Som. 4703-J.

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NEW YORK CITY—High-class, slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

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Oil Heat and Electric Refrigeration are being used more and more each year because they are the last word in economical efficiency.
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H. L. GATCHELL
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We guarantee prompt, safe delivery.
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And felt so comfortable I just could not think of throwing them away! That's what they all say about our shoes.
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Store-Wide Sale
Every article in our stock will bear a low price for this remarkable sale. Come in and see these values for yourself.
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Let Us Repair Your Shoes
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We carry a full line of polishes and laces.
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SEMI-WEEKLY SALES ON OUR REGULAR GOODS ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY
We carry Fancy Canned Fruits, large assortment of Cheese and Groceries, Candy, Nuts, etc.

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HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
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Coats Dresses Hats
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SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
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Home Cooked Food
In a clean Maine Bakery
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
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6 for $1.00
5000 pieces of this fine silverware in the famous "Priscilla" Colonial design. Included are every type of tableware you need for a complete set. Guaranteed for 20 years.
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Both famous for Quality Food and Service
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Do you brighten yours with Flowers?
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SPECIAL
Sunday Chicken Dinner $1

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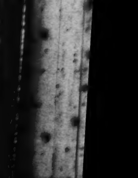

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SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON (Continued)

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with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Week-End Specials
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BANNISTER SHOES,
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are a few of the many national brands carried by
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CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
"Everything Electrical"
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USED CARS
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1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

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Just Hand It To
SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
For Superior Washing
PORTER 3780

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A New Line of Valentines, Favors and Party Decorations
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Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
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New Linen Dresses
All Colors—Sizes 16 to 46
$2.95
The HILMA SHOPPE, Inc.
390 MAIN STREET

Advance Showing of
New Spring Dresses
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
MAIN STREET—*Opposite R. R. Station*

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

NICHOLS & FROST, Inc.
Girls' Sweaters
Gay, Dashing Colors
New Sleeves—New Necklines
Hand-Knit-Looking Sweaters
in the very new *Spring Colors.* Clever and pleasing combinations of two and three colors. And the necklines are so very new, too. Even the newest of all—the bracelet neck.
Sizes 10 to 16 and only 2.00
Splendid all wool crepe Skirts with pleats on a yoke and the pleats are also very new. Sizes 8 to 14.
2.00
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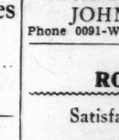
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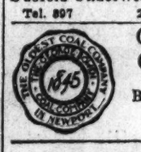
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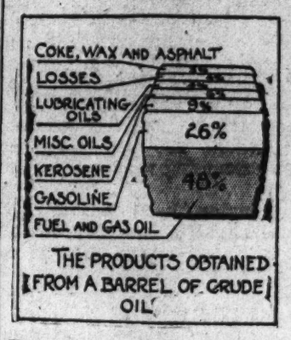
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing



Did You Know That—

What is regarded as the deepest oil well in the world is the 10,030-foot hole near Seacliff, Calif.?

The British authorities recently launched a campaign against unlicensed radio listeners by sending out a truck on which was mounted a fake "radio detector," the procedure spurring some 80,000 radio fans to get permits?

Germany has no military air force?

Approximately $3,200,000,000 was spent on education in the United States last year?

A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high?

Photographs of sound now can be made, and the name of the instrument invented by Dr. Dayton C. Miller is the phonadeik?

Four British airplanes have completed, in 1000 hours of flying, a map survey of the Sudan and Uganda, which would have taken 10 years by the usual ground methods?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ibn Saud of the Hedjaz, Imam Yahia of the Yemen, Harun-al-Rashid (Miss B. M. S.—*Ib'n* (short *i*) *Saud* (to rime with *cowed*); *Heh-jahz'* (short *e*, *a* as in *arm*).

Im'-am (vowels short) *Yah'-he-a* (first *a* as in *arm*, *e* as in descend, second *a* as in *ask*); *Yem'-en* (first *e* short, second clipped as in novel).

Hah-roon-ar-ra-sheed' (secondary stress on second syllable; first and second *a's* as in *arm*, third as in *ask*, *oo* as in *food*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Ibn Saud and Imam Yahia are rival monarchs of principalities in Arabia, the former governing the region in the northwest, the latter, the southwest. Harun-al-Rashid was Calif of Bagdad from 786 to 809 A. D.

"Hens' eggs" or "hen eggs" (Mrs. F. D. J.)—Both are correct.

"Six inches of snow are (or is) on the ground" (Mrs. F. D. J.)—The concept is singular, therefore "is on the ground" is correct.

"The field is full of cabbage (or cabbages)" (Mrs. F. D. J.)—"Full of cabbages" is preferred.

Plague (Mrs. F. D. J.)—*Plage* with long *a*. *Pleg* is colloquial.

Transpire, perspire (H. A., who asks if these words are interchangeable in the sense of "to sweat")—The giving off of damp vapors is indicated by the first, while the second is applied more to the excreting of fluids through the pores.

The use of "transpire," by the way, in the sense of "happen," should be avoided. The news of a happening, however, may transpire (leak out).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Spokane Spokesman-Review: At a wedding in Kansas the guests threw wheat at the married pair instead of rice. We understand the throwing of old shoes was omitted, due to the fact that they were occupied at the time by feet.

Ohio State Journal: Looking over the $2000-and-up cars, it is amazing that such a short time ago a man was all set for ostentatious transportation when he washed the buggy and plaited a red ribbon into the old mare's tail.

In Lighter Vein

Original Spelling

The freight agent on the C. & N. W. Railroad received a shipment in which was a donkey, described on the freight bill as "one burro."

After checking his goods carefully, the agent made his report: "Short, one bureau; over, one jackass."—*Montreal Star.*

Similar

Husband (to careful wife): "My dear, I wish you wouldn't put mothballs in my overcoat pocket. You know how fond I am of peppermints."—*Tit-Bits.*

Warning

Stranger—"Can you change a ten dollar bill?"

Street Car Conductor—"Yes, sir, I have several hundred pennies and dozens of nickels here."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Passing Show
"Oh, Mummy, do look, that lady's motor's got a wooden leg."

A Quotation for Today

IF A word be worth one shekel, silence is worth two.
—RABBI BEN AZAI

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'What Hast Thou in the House?'

Montgomery, Ala.

AN INVITATION came for the twins to go to a party. Being children of poor parents who lived in the country, it was a question that required some thought on their mother's part. She had no money to spare for two gifts, but she wanted her little boy and girl each to take something.

She thought earnestly of what there was "in the house." Looking around she found some bits of calico and the thought came that she might make a little girl bunny rabbit and a little boy bunny rabbit, one for each child to take. It was an original idea and quite a happy one. She set to work, cutting and sewing, and dressed them up with cunning style, stuffing them carefully.

When the mother saw how much everyone enjoyed them, she made another pair and placed them for sale in a store. Immediately demands came in and she repeated the order again and again. Shortly a larger order was given her—for a gross! And before long this woman, whose original idea came as a desire to give, found herself with 14 electric sewing machines and as many employed girls to keep up with the business.

This idea was the beginning of a factory that is in operation today supplying toys made of cloth that keep many children happy. The industrious mother has been given a solution of supporting her dear ones, and is able to give employment to many.

The Children's Corner

A New Task for the Kitchen Clock

"SO YOU'VE lost your job?" said the Electric Cleaner as he leaned against the Kitchen Table, "and the new clock doesn't even have to be wound. Well, I'm sorry for you."

"No, I haven't lost my job," said the little nickel Alarm Clock which had stood for several years on a tiny shelf on the Kitchen Wall. "I've just changed my work—"

"Oh? What are you going to do now?"

"Well—I—don't quite know. But I know my usefulness will find some way of service. I'm sorry to leave my friends. . . . The other Kitchen folk have become very good friends. The family may have had to wind me each day, but I've never failed them. Think how many cakes I've saved for my mistress when she wanted to finish some typing! Think how many reminders I have given the family with my dependable alarm. Oh, my work is waiting—"

The Alarm Clock's noisy ticking kept right on, and his face was as bright as ever.

"Well, you're plucky about it anyhow," commended the Cleaner as he rolled off into his cupboard, "and I wish you well."

Inside of his works the Alarm Clock didn't feel quite as cheery as his shining face pretended. To be sure, he knew he was telling the truth, . . . but sometimes it is just a little hard to remember it every second while you are waiting for the proof! But he never lost a tick!

The door flew open and two boys came rushing in.

"Whew! Just on time," said the blue eyed one as he glanced at the Alarm Clock, "and I thought I was late! But that clock is always right on the sec'!"

"Perhaps Mother will let us have it, now that the new one has come," suggested the brown-eyed boy.

Just then Mother came in.

"Oh, Mother, could we have this clock now all for our own?" asked the one who had spoken first.

"Why, I thought it would be just the thing to set in the front window for your little friends to depend on. You know how often they run in and ask if it's 'time to go yet?' And it might be used in games, too."

And that was how it happened that the Alarm Clock found himself in a living-room window, held on to the sill by leaning against the back of the davenport, with his face turned toward the glass. The big Marble Clock that weighed a hundred pounds, and had chimed the hours for 60 years in this family, was rather astonished to see so humble a clock sharing his domain.

"We can't see the Marble Clock from the porch," said Ernest, happily, "but we can see the little Alarm Clock's face clear from the sidewalk. I beat Seeley at going round the block by a minute! And we don't have any more arguments about 'taking turns' now with the swing and the other things. The Alarm Clock is our referee for everything."

"Let's set the alarm for 5 o'clock," said Seeley, picking it up. "Earl and Billy have to go home at 5."

"Set it for 4:30 first, please," shouted Tom through the window, as he saw what they were doing. "I have to go then."

"All right," said Seeley, "I'll set it at five minutes before 4:30 and then the repeater will give us five minutes' warning to finish the game up in a hurry."

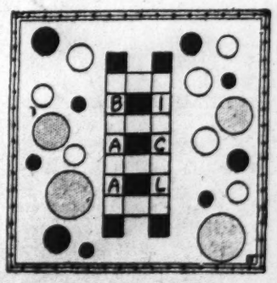
"That clock helps us to have fun and to get home on time, too," said Jack gratefully, remembering times he had "forgotten" to get home on time.

"Didn't I tell you my job was waiting for me?" the Alarm Clock asked the Cleaner one morning as it leaned against the davenport, "and I'd have missed out if I had become discouraged and quit doing my best to keep good time just because a new electric clock had seemed to displace me. Why, it didn't take my place, did it! It just freed me to do work for the whole neighborhood. Sometimes folks passing by to the bus will glance at me and begin to walk quicker. Small boys run up and count my minutes. I tell them when to go home. I help them play harmoniously. I believe I'm really grateful that I 'lost' my kitchen job, though I still like to spend a little time there of an evening with my old friends."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Peter's master seemed to think my getting all mussed up in our coal bin was a big joke—
But I wiggled my tail and told him my Boss wasn't apt to think it was anything like that—
And would you believe it—he got a damp cloth and a dry one and began to slick me up.—
And when he had finished with me you'd never have known that I had been near a coal bin!
And I felt so relieved that I didn't stop wiggling my tail until I had thanked him about a dozen times—

Ladder Puzzle



By filling in the four spaces with three-letter words, you will find, by reading downward in the first and last columns, the name of a famous man. Definitions: A Shoemaker's Tool. To move rapidly by springing steps. Imitation of the call of an owl. A male adult.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Must Uncle Sam Play Godfather?

WHOEVER undertakes to decide the question whether the United States Government ought to appropriate money to give direct aid in unemployment relief would better be prepared to weigh arguments and counter-arguments on a score of points. And when he has done all this perhaps he will come to the conclusion that it is not so much a matter of arguments on broad policies as of facts in particular cases.

Along general lines there is fairly widespread acceptance of the rule that the responsibility for relief rests, first, with the local community, and, secondly, with the state, and that the Federal Government should be called upon only after these and private charitable organizations have exhausted their resources in especially hard-hit areas. The question is largely one of fact as to whether that situation has arrived.

Supporters of the La Follette-Costigan bill, under debate in the Senate, believe it has, and propose to give $375,000,000 to the states for distribution to the jobless. They marshaled the testimony of numerous social welfare workers and labor leaders to the effect that local resources were proving inadequate, especially in the coal fields and large cities. Against this is the view of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief that the situation is satisfactory in forty of the forty-eight states.

Back of the plea for direct national aid there is a belief in some quarters that the federal revenue system, with its uniform income and inheritance taxes, is better designed to extract relief money from sources which should provide it than are the heterogeneous systems of local and state revenue or the appeals of voluntary philanthropy. "It is a national emergency," these people say, "and should be met on a national scale."

True, but the nation is merely the sum of its local communities. The indications are that even under federal collection the money would come largely from the same communities it would be sent back to.

Moreover, there is very serious ground for objection, as Senator Fess of Ohio said, against a move which would encourage men eventually to adopt the attitude that "the Government owes me a living." There is much truth in the Coolidgean epigram that the people must support the Government, not the Government the people. And there is a great difference, as Senator Fess also pointed out, between a person's receiving aid from his neighbors and his getting aid from a federal bureau in Washington. Indeed, the bureaucracy represented by establishment of another federal commission is no small argument against the La Follette-Costigan measure.

As an alternative, Senator Bulkley, Senator Black and Senator Walsh of Montana propose not to give but to lend relief funds to those states whose governors would apply for them, and to provide another $375,000,000 for road construction by way of job making. This would leave administration entirely in state and local hands, avoid setting up a new federal agency, and retain to a large degree the feeling of state responsibility. While much would depend on the attitudes of the various governors, there would be reasonable assurance of distribution according to need. And, if the road work could be launched quickly enough to meet the need, there is no doubt that a job would be better than a dole.

The main question about getting a federal relief measure actually into operation is the approval of the President. The Democratic substitute measure might possibly win his signature where the La Follette-Costigan bill would surely encounter a veto. The Administration has never closed the door against the possibility of federal relief appropriations if they should be proved indispensable, but Mr. Hoover's organization still believes the need is adequately being met by local agencies, or can be met with the aid of the American Red Cross in certain areas.

Whether this is so is largely a question of fact and of judgment. There is good reason to believe that federal assistance will be given if facts warrant it—but not otherwise.

Future of the British Public School

THE recent conference of British "public" school head masters at Godalming, Eng., focuses attention upon a not unimportant social evolution in the United Kingdom. The "public" school, a widely distributed institution comparable to the private secondary school of the United States, is losing the exclusive position it has occupied for centuries as the main place of education for middle-class Britons. National schools supported by the state, and hence much less expensive, have become so numerous and so efficient as to challenge time-honored advantages long associated with the privately financed "public" school. Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Charterhouse and a cohort of similarly famous institutions are still filled to their utmost capacity, but this is more because of the fine traditions with which they are associated than because they offer training superior to that available to boys of good ability in the state-aided schools. Both sets of institutions send scholars to the universities, where the proportion drawn from the national side has been growing progressively.

The "public" schools are thus faced with effective competition. The Godalming conference has been examining what can be done to meet this.

Dr. C. A. Alington, head master of Eton, Britain's premier "public" school, spoke a need for "drastic revision." He also asked pertinently, "What do we hope for in the education of the average boy?" The answer he gave was one that commended itself to all those present. It was that the function of the "public" school should be to teach accuracy and to train the powers of curiosity and observation rather than to accumulate specific knowledge. Dr. Cyril Norwood, head master of Harrow, added the suggestion that the present system of examinations should be revised in the interests of those boys whose careers are bound up with industry and commerce.

What is needed, he argued, is not to store up information, but to develop innate powers. The public school, as the especial seminary for what once was, but happily no longer is, a class by itself, still has useful work to perform. Its rôle is to set the highest possible standard of educational excellence and thus to provide an object lesson in the shape of the best teaching that private enterprise can afford. Traditions handed down from antiquity can thus be enlisted for the common good. "Public" schools are still in the van of British educational advance. But the main body has closed up behind them and the change is altogether advantageous. The Godalming conference points to acceleration of the general march by emulation among the leading files.

Canada's Shrinking Titled Band

SINCE 1919 no Canadian has been included in the honors list annually issued by the British Government. The Dominion Parliament petitioned the constituted authority to refrain from advising His Majesty the King to confer titles on Canadian citizens. The King has respected the wish thus expressed by the Canadian people through their Parliament. There have consequently been no new recruits to the Canadian peerage or order of knighthood for about thirteen years. The titled band in Canada is gradually diminishing. Once more it is becoming a real distinction to be a Canadian knight.

When Parliament intervened after the war, titles had tended to flower too profusely in Canada. Quite loyal people had the feeling that a somewhat rapid growth had detracted from the distinction of knighthood. About the same time there had been a discussion in Britain over the alleged practice of obtaining contributions to political campaign funds in return for title honors. Without pretending that the campaign fund methods in Canada were so greatly superior, there were members on both sides of the House at Ottawa who felt that it would be no benefit to Canadian public life to have a titled class under such circumstances; nor can it be said that public life has suffered because of this bar to titles in Canada.

There is, however, a lingering belief that the Dominion has unduly deprived herself of an age-old method of honoring citizens who have done good service for the state. The Secretary of State in the Bennett Government, the Hon. C. H. Cahan, has more than once in recent years indicated a desire to revive this ancient custom. So far the Dominion Parliament has given very little encouragement to the sponsors of this movement, nor has the public response outside been very enthusiastic. Yet it is possible that Canada may relent as the order of knighthood dwindles.

Muted Milk

SUMMONING to its aid the beneficent influence of rubber, a milk distributing company in New York has undertaken the gradual elimination of avoidable noise now incidental to the placement of milk bottles where they may be found and taken in in time for breakfast. Associate of the dawn, the milkman cannot be said to imitate its manner of approach. Recent experiment, however, indicates that with rubber-cushioned milk bottles, rubbed-tired milk wagon, and rubber-heeled shoes his approach would be more in harmony with its soft-tinted silences.

"A rubber-cushioned bottle carrier," one reads, "reduced the noise caused by the old type all-metal carrier by 9 decibels, or 31 per cent. The approach of the old-type of iron-tired wagon added 30 decibels, or noise units, to the regular amount of street noise at that hour, almost doubling it, while a rubber-tired wagon added only 20 decibels." Arguing from the well-known case of the straw and the camel, one decibel may make all the difference. But it is estimated that even to provide the necessary number of rubber-cushioned carriers will cost the company some $15,000; so, like the dawn that illuminates the milkman's toil, the change must be gradual.

This reformation takes on a wider significance in conjunction with the present growing public recognition of avoidable noise as a real detriment to the pursuits and happiness of those constantly subjected to it. Such recognition is reflected not only in the formation of noise abatement committees, but by advertisement of sound-proof building materials and of ingenious contraptions to admit air through a window and exclude the noise of the street. Engineers are seeking quieter ways for the erection of skyscrapers. Street car companies are experimenting to reduce the noise of their wheels. Automobile makers are seeking to make quieter automobiles.

Other civilizations have no doubt been noisy in their centers of population. But the twentieth century, by the very inventiveness that characterizes it, has multiplied and diffused noise until apparently the same genius of invention is being called upon to diminish it. One may read predictions that the next great industry will concern itself with sound-proofing and sound control.

So there comes the hopeful thought that the rubber-cushioned milk bottle is perhaps the herald of the coming age. "Even so," someone may object, "you may silence the bottles and the wagons, but how about the milkmen?" It is pleasant to read that they take kindly to the idea of rubber heels and have even promised to converse with each other, when on duty, in rubber-tired tones.

A Premium on Originality

THE recent remark of Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, that "there is a tendency away from business," together with the ideas which he advanced as a background for this statement at a meeting of the New York Society for the Experimental Study of Education, may be of definite comfort to the man who has always regarded his hobby as considerably more important than his business. For many a man and woman recent experiences have enforced the lesson that the economic safety of the individual today may lie in his ability to do more than one thing well.

When a bank president has seen various men forced out of good positions and obliged to take humble jobs at salaries such as those in clerical positions receive, and says that he is learning to play the piano as a safeguard for his own future interests, the public may see something that is first amusing, then eminently thought-provoking in his remarks.

One of the interesting results of the present crisis, in Mr. Bruere's opinion, will be that employees even within the average business institution will again begin to do things in an original way. Certainly one way to make business improve is for employees all along down the line, whether signal men on a railroad or clerks in a bank, to look about to see what they, as individuals, can do to make their various jobs more productive. Mass production may become an easy road to stagnation of business.

Mr. Bruere's appraisal of a successful bank teller as being one who makes it an actual pleasure for the person standing outside his window to transact business reflects the comment, now rather widespread, to the effect that the present employment stringency has greatly improved the manners of those who serve the public. Certainly such expressions of originality constitute one of the happier by-products of stressful times.

Archæologized Airplanes?

MODIFICATIONS of the airplane for archæological purposes are in order. Ever since the professional diggers began to take to the air it has been apparent that radical departures from present-day designs ultimately would be demanded. The jungles of Central and South America are hiding the evidence of ancient civilizations, and their fastnesses, practically inaccessible except by air, are inviting organized invasions by intrepid archæologists.

But the modern airplane, equipped with two or three high-powered motors, cannot drop into the jungle like a macaw. Even the autogiro needs a little wing room. Soaring over the lush growth of tropical Yucatan, aviators have detected ruins of prehistoric buildings, but no landing fields. Thoughtlessly, the builders of past civilizations failed to prepare adequate airports for the future archæologist and discoverer.

And so the airplane of today needs to be archæologized. An anchor, some contrivance that will catch in the corner of a cloud or rest securely on the floor of an air pocket, is a paramount requirement. A rope ladder would do the rest. But an advance which could give the airplane a tremendous importance in archæological explorations would be a modification that would make of it a combination dredging and flying machine. Then airplanes might be seen, noses in the ground and tails in the air, making the dirt fly with all the vigor and effect of a modern trench digger. Add caterpillar traction and what more could the archæologist ask?

Editorial Notes

Skiing in the Sahara! Sounds ridiculous, especially to those hundreds of lovers of this winter sport in the United States who waited for weeks for enough snow to permit them to try it. And yet a Swiss sportsman recently accomplished the stunt. Towed by a motorcycle, he was able to glide smoothly over the sands, later dispensing with its aid in descending the steep sides of the sand dunes. First thing we know, the youngsters will be wanting to take their sleds along to the beaches next summer.

"Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car," reads a sign on a junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver. More convincing, perhaps, than the traditional "Stop, Look and Listen."

Fewer crimes were reported to the Federal Department of Justice in 1931 by seventy-nine cities with 100,000 or more population. This is the kind of crime news we all like to hear.

According to Webster, the word "spent" means exhausted. But money wisely spent, instead of hoarded, is far from being exhausted. It's just getting to work.

The Utah court ruling that machines must be used to lower the cost of public projects doubtless eliminates the political type.

One thousand dollars was paid for a complete collection of the autographs of the Presidents. That's what's in some names.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

How Much Strength Has Hoover Lost?

THE certainty of the renomination of President Hoover and the increasing probability that by the nomination of former Governor Smith of New York the battle of 1928 will be fought over again make some appraisal of the Hoover strength in the country desirable.

It would be idle to deny a very great falling off in the superficial popularity of the President. No longer is he being hailed by the press of the whole country as a superman. The noble army of sketch writers for the weekly and monthly periodicals that four years ago were exercising their pens and their imaginations in his eulogy have now turned to his undoing.

Because of this shift in the more articulate public opinion, the legend of the superman has disappeared. Is that wholly a loss? I remember that just about three years ago at this time I was in Miami, Fla. Mr. Hoover, who had been elected, was awaiting the time of his inauguration at the home of a friend, and I spent a long evening with him. We discussed everything from policies to political personnel, but it seemed to me that he constantly harked back with a certain apprehension to the proposition that the country had been taught to expect of him things that were absolutely impossible for any one man to accomplish. Mr. Hoover is distinctly one of those who think a thing through, and I am thoroughly confident that although at that moment no indication of the world-wide stringency had presented itself, he was thoroughly cognizant of the danger to his future involved in this overemphasis on his extraordinary abilities.

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Today the tendency is to sneer rather than to eulogize. The President's fortunes are like some of those stocks which three years ago were selling at about four times their value, and which today are selling at about one-quarter the price which their book value would justify. The question is going to arise whether prior to next November the people will come to see the real book value of the Hoover candidacy.

He is no stronger with the politicians than he was when he was first elected, but I think no weaker. His support has always been that of the great masses of the American people. He has lost the admiration of many members of the Washington press gallery, who have made possible the creation of a theory of Hoover's unpopularity which careful inquiry invariably fails to support.

Newspapers persistently predict some form of a revolting Republican ticket in the event of the Hoover nomination, but every time effort is made to identify the leaders of such a revolt or to pick the ticket, the matter is dropped. There is no organized revolt in the party against Hoover. There is not nearly as much antagonism to his nomination today among prominent Republican politicians as there was one week before the Kansas City convention met and nominated him on the first ballot.

It is an unfortunate failure of American political statistics that one is unable to identify the exact amount of political division of the woman vote in the United States. I think this vote was very largely for President Hoover in 1928. I believe it will be more largely for him this year.

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And finally comes the one great factor to be considered in an appraisal of the present political strength of Hoover. He is the leader of the party in power. During his Administration there has come to the United States a period of commercial and financial stringency almost unparalleled in its effects upon the fortunes of the great middle class. Great fortunes have been wiped out, but, what is more important, the little competencies of millions have vanished.

Resentment against the party in power in cases of this sort is almost the rule. A suffering people thinks that it alone suffers and ignores the fact that identical conditions exist in every civilized country of the globe. A resentful people gives little attention to the quality of the struggle made by any leader. It becomes rabidly realistic and ascribes failure to incompetence or worse, when in fact nothing can stay the progress of the cyclone. Accordingly the attack on Mr. Hoover may take the form of an attack upon his inability to secure for the people of the United States an immunity from the dire penalties of the great war which no other nation has secured.

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The one intelligent line of argument for Hoover supporters in the coming campaign is to insist upon the fact that he, more than any other man, has been able to estimate forces which drag down prosperity; to evaluate the various remedies and nostrums proposed in its defense, and to act now that there seems to be some slight prospect of recovery, with an ability based upon personal experience, knowledge and capacity not questioned by his enemies. In the last six weeks he has given convincing proof of this. The ancient adage about not swapping horses in the middle of a stream should apply particularly to any hesitation of that sort in the midst of the roaring current which now seems to threaten to sweep away established economic beliefs and institutions.

Books of Current Interest

Antitrust Laws—Looser or Tighter?

Does Trade Need Anti-Trust Laws? by Alexander Levene in collaboration with George J. Feldman. New York: Long & Smith. $1.

The Masquerade of Monopoly, by Frank Albert Fetter. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

WHETHER the United States antitrust laws are revised at this session of Congress or not, they will be the subject of a great deal of discussion until America decides more clearly than it has yet done just what standards it wants to set for the organization of business. Most of the clamor heard about the antitrust laws lately has been on the side of those who blame these statutes for having induced a kind of wasteful forced competition. But there is no unanimity among the critics as to what they would substitute if they could revise these laws.

Mr. Levene presents effectively most of the principal arguments against the Sherman Act. Some he phrases with new forcefulness, such as certain self-contradictory effects of the law: "A manufacturer may not resort to price cutting in his dealings with retailers, but also must not attempt to prevent price cutting among the retailers to whom he sells." "Price cutting with the intent of injuring the business of a competitor is illegal, but if a trade association were to attempt to discipline a member guilty of such illegal price cutting . . . the association would be indicted for illegally attempting to fix prices." And while a trade association may be dissolved because it possesses merely potential ability to fix high prices, large mergers of competing companies have gone unmolested so long as they did not visibly exercise their power to fix high prices.

But he does not propose repeal of the antitrust laws nor the preliminary scrutiny of trade association contracts suggested by some. His remedy is nothing less than wholesale regulation of industrial and commercial prices by the Federal Trade Commission, in the way public utilities are regulated. The ease with which Mr. Levene supposes this could be done is highly naïve. If the nation contemplates its mixed success in public utility regulation it will not embark lightly on this vastly larger task.

Indeed, if lawmakers hearken to Dr. Fetter, a professor of political economy at Princeton and adviser to the Federal Trade Commission in the "Pittsburg plus" case against the United States Steel Corporation, they will decide that not leniency but greater vigilance, even militancy, is necessary toward the amalgamative tendencies in American industry.

Dr. Fetter is out after the "trusts" with lance and broadax. Hardly less does he belabor courts and lawyers for having allowed monopoly to flourish in the very presence of antitrust laws. So engrossed is he in heaping an economist's scorn upon legal reasoning that one gets nearly halfway through the book before he can discover what is the author's line of economic reasoning.

His thesis is that prices of standardized staple commodities should be quoted by each producer at his mill and the buyer should pay the freight; that the practice of quoting delivered prices which consist of a price for the goods and a mythical freight charge from a "basing point." constitutes a cloak for monopoly price control; that it enables the dominant company in an industry, often a merger of scattered units, to spread over the territory of others and penalize invasion of its own domain; and that this system leads to wasteful distribution for which the consumer pays.

Some queries must arise as to just what types of producers, under Dr. Fetter's theory, should or should not be permitted to "absorb freight" and quote delivered prices. Must a shoe manufacturer, for instance, cease seeking a nation-wide market by quoting a uniform consumer's price? Nevertheless the Princeton economist makes a distinct contribution to an understanding of the nature of business monopolies and of economic criteria which can be used to unmask them.

Surprisingly enough, when Dr. Fetter comes to make recommendations his plan has in it a place for trade associations. He, too, looks to the Federal Trade Commission. His remedy consists of the simple requirement of publicly posted prices by all producers, uniform to all buyers at the place of shipment. This, he declares, would prevent unfair discrimination, and with the aid of trade associations would be largely self-enforcing.

T. N.

Notes From German Cities

Opportunities For Teachers

ACCORDING to an article contributed to the Berliner Tageblatt by a distinguished official in the Thuringian ministry, there is still one profession for women that is by no means crowded. The position open is that of kindergarten teacher in the country. It is contended that while the large cities and even small townships have their kindergartens in plenty, many districts on the country side are destitute of this instruction and occupation for the tiny tots. A Froebel house has been opened in Schweina in Thuringia which receives girls and trains them for the profession of kindergarten teacher at a nominal charge. When the course is finished there is every chance of the young teachers finding employment in various places in the country. At the present time, when so many women teachers have lost their positions in the large towns, this comes as good news to those seeking a livelihood.

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Citizens Repair Roads

The coffers of Hochemmingen and Fischbach, two small places near Villingen on the Rhine, being but sparsely furnished, the district authorities have revived an ancient method for keeping the roads in repair, following thereby an ancient method of wealthier Switzerland. A communal decree was issued this winter, in unanimity with the statutes of the Reich's Constitution, to the effect that it is the citizen's duty to render personal service to the state and community. In Fischbach, the male inhabitants over sixteen years of age were called upon to mend the district field roads. One mark a day was paid for hand labor, while horse-and-cart owners' work was remunerated by three marks daily. Each person is notified a fortnight beforehand and is permitted to find a substitute at his own expense. Anyone refusing to comply with this new regulation is liable to a fine up to fifty marks, but the local authorities know their people and feel assured of compliance.

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Penalty For Pedestrian

Two important sentences have been pronounced by German courts recently for violation of traffic rules. In one case, a pedestrian was sentenced to imprisonment because he had disregarded the stop-light of a traffic signal, which neglect led to serious consequences. In another instance, the driver of a car was punished because he had not looked into the little mirror fixed to his windshield and thus failed to see a car coming up from behind.

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The Berlin post owns 1000 mail-delivery cars. They are painted canary yellow and are driven by electric motors. A new giant garage, said to be the largest of its kind on this side of the Atlantic, is now approaching completion where the dry batteries of these cars can be repaired.